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VOL. LIX.—NO. 8. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8.999

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR CALENDAR
for OCTOBER
SCORPIO
m
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Port Almanac—October 1.

Sun Rises	5.55 A M
Sun Sets	5.44 P M
Day's Length	11 h 50 m
High Water at Southport	12.00 A M
High Water at Wilmington	1.43 A M

The Weather.

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture,
Weather Bureau,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 60°; 8 p. m., 65°; maximum, 74°; minimum, 57°; mean, 66°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 8.10.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Heavy rains occurred over North Carolina during the past 24 hours. Reports are missing from all other sections.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Generally fair; westerly winds.

OUTLINES.

At Martinsburg, W. Va., Mr. Bryan was welcomed by one of the most enthusiastic audiences that he has addressed during the campaign. —— Heavy rains and high winds did great damage in Western Pennsylvania; in Washington, D. C., telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires were prostrated in every direction, and the streets are blocked by the wrecks in many parts of the city. —— Savannah, Ga., was swept by a cyclone which destroyed a million dollars' worth of property; hardly a house in the city escaped without more or less damage; eleven persons were killed, telegraph lines blown down, and railroad traffic interrupted; the damage to shipping is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000, to electric lines at $100,000, and to the railroads at over $350,000; on Tybee Island all the hotels and cottages are damaged; at Shiloh, Ga., the Baptist and Episcopal churches were blown down, three lives were lost, and several persons injured; the loss at that place is estimated at $60,000; at Brunswick, Ga., the loss is estimated at between $350,000 and $500,000, and four lives were lost so far as known. —— At New Orleans the grand jury brought in seven indictments for embezzlement against the president and cashier of the suspended Bank of Commerce. —— At Richmond, Va., trees were blown down, windows blown in, and houses unroofed in every direction by the most violent wind storm ever known in that section. —— Considerable damage was done by the storm at Florence and Marion, S. C. —— Mr. Bryan addressed large and enthusiastic crowds at Cumberland, Md., and Keyser, W. Va.; at Piedmont, W. Va., Oakland, Md., and Terra Alta, W. Va., small but enthusiastic crowds greeted him. —— New York markets: Money on call was firmer at 4@6 per cent. Cotton, spot lower—middling gulf 8⅝c. Southern flour unchanged; common to fair extra $2 20@2 60, good to choice $2 80@3 10; wheat—spot market stronger; October 71¼c; corn—spot firm; No. 2 27¼@27½c at elevator and 28¼@28½c afloat.

"Confidence is prosperity," exclaims Hon. Tom Reed. "Ditto," exclaims Mr. McKinley. These chaps are playing a regular confidence game.

The phondensoscope is a little electoral instrument with which physicians can test by sound the beating of the heart, the action of the lungs, etc., and thus tell if these organs are impaired.

Mr. Bryan is not "arraying the masses against the classes," but Mr. Hanna and his so-called Democratic assistants are making a strong pull to array the classes against the masses.

They say Tom Reed is coming into North Carolina to air his eloquence and logic. Tom will see a very nice and interesting country and a good many Bryan people if he come to North Carolina.

The editor of the Washington *Times* seems to be in a state of alarm, and rises to exclaim that if Bryan be elected the factories will all shut up and general pandemonium prevail. He must have gone to bed with some of Tom Dixon's harangues.

Commenting on the statement that for seven years the St. Lawrence river gradually decreases in depth and then for seven years gradually increases in depth, the Charleston *News and Courier* says the same changes occur in the same periods in some if not all of the Florida lakes.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

We do not suppose anybody contemplates undertaking to count a billion, if so we would not discourage him for the world, but in order that he may have some idea of the size of the job refer him to the calculation of an English mathematician who had lots of spare time on hand and figures out that counting at the rate of 200 a minute straight along, without time for lunches or sleep, it would take 9,512 years, 342 days, 5 hours and 20 minutes.

And now Hon. Henry C. Payne, who runs the Republican National Committee when Mark Hanna is out of town, rises to remark that the McKinley "fight is already won." But, in the meantime, Mark Hanna continues to pass his hat around for those "contributions." Now, the question occurs, what is Mark going to do with all these contributions, and why he does not discontinue his "pilgrim" delegations to Canton?

Some of the gold organs seem to go on the principle that if you can't convince a man the next best thing to do is to try to scare him out of his wits, and therefore they are making all sorts of hairlifting predictions as to the rackety time we are going to have when Bryan is elected. These fellows must imagine that they are addressing constituencies of idiots.

Mr. Kleinschmidt, owner of the American National Bank, at Helena, Montana, and one of the richest men in that State, agrees to pay $1.10 an ounce for silver if Bryan is elected and a free coinage bill be passed by the next Congress, and to pay it in gold. He is not afraid of 50-cent dollars.

A Raleigh Baptist informs the Raleigh *Press-Visitor* that Rev. Tom Dixon is not now in fellowship with the Baptist Church. He swung off from the Baptist Church some time ago, and started on his own hook. He left the church about the time he kicked out of the Democratic party.

Mr. Bryan, according to a New York gold politician, left "an ugly trail behind him in Western New York." He also left "an ugly trail behind him" in New England.

The people who go to hear Wm. J. Bryan do not go on free passes furnished by Mark Hanna. They pay their own way and get the worth of their money.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL WEST—No. 9.
OPERA HOUSE—"Rob Roy."

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

MISS HAUGHTON—Dress-making.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. T. H. Newkirk, of Vineland, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Sol C. Weill left yesterday for New York, his future home.

— Mr. Chas. L. Haywood, of Pollocksville, N. C., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jas. Robeson, of Bladen county, is in the city, calling on wholesale merchants.

— Mr. H. W. Hood, and Dr. Haight, of Southport, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Capt. Wm. T. Petteway, of Richmond, Va., formerly of this city, is here, on a visit to friends.

— Miss Amy B. Merritt left for Greensboro yesterday to attend the State Normal and Industrial College.

— Mr. Robt. C. Merritt, of the U. S. Engineering Department, has returned, after visiting Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Norfolk.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

CY. WATSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Cyrus B. Watson, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people as follows:

Rockingham October 3d; Lumberton, 5th; Whiteville 6th; Wilmington, at night on the 7th; Burgaw, 8th; Clinton, 9th; Kenansville, 10th; Trenton, 12th; Newbern, 13th, Kinston, 14th, and continues as far as Gatesville on the 24th.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— All trains due here yesterday evening were about two hours behind time.

— Receipts of cotton yesterday 1,914 bales; receipts the same day last year 1 bale.

— A love feast will be held at 8.15 o'clock to-night at Grace Methodist Church.

— The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley train arrived about 10 30 last night. It was delayed by a washout above Greensboro.

— Richmond (Va.) exchanges speak in the highest terms of the opera "Rob Roy," which was produced in that city Monday night.

— The alarm of fire this morning about 1 o'clock was caused by the burning of an outhouse on Mr. Henry Oldenbuttel's premises, corner of Front and Ann streets.

— Chairman H. McL. Green, of the County Executive Committee, has secured the old National Bank building for Democratic headquarters, and will open there to-day.

— Mr. C. C. Lyon, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Bladen county, writes the STAR that the outlook in that county is fairly good, and says: "We are gaining daily."

— Rev. L. J. Holden, of Jonesboro, N. C., who preached so acceptably in the revival meetings held at the Fifth Street Methodist Church last spring, will preach in that church Friday night of this week. Services will begin at 7.45 o'clock.

— About 8 30 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the third story of Mr. Martin Schnibbin's restaurant, corner of Market and Water streets. The fire was speedily extinguished, and the damage was slight. No general alarm was given.

— The Western Union wires between Wilmington and Washington, D. C., were badly tangled by the storm. The STAR's dispatches last night sent out from the Southern Associated Press office at Washington came via Chicago, New Orleans and Atlanta.

— The first oysters of the season from New river were received yesterday by Mr. Will West, who has opened a new and neat restaurant and oyster saloon at No. 9 Market street. These bivalves are already in fine condition, firm, fat, and well flavored.

— The schooner *W. T. Green* cleared yesterday for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, with 130,698 feet of lumber, 7,500 brick, 30 cane mills, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 12 barrels pitch, 12 barrels rosin, and 12 barrels tar, shipped by Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop, and valued at $2,694.65.

— Private advices received here yesterday were that the storm in the Bennettsville section of South Carolina and in Richmond county, North Carolina, was very severe, and great damage was done to property, especially cotton in the fields, which was torn out of the bolls and scattered.

— Mrs. Mumford, an aged lady, living in the southern part of the city, was severely injured yesterday afternoon near the corner of Nunn and Fifth streets, by one of two negro boys engaged in a fight trying to take refuge behind her. Mrs. Mumford was thrown down and badly shocked. She was sent to her home in a carriage.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—157 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—1,161 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 12 bbls rosin.

Carolina Central R. R.—357 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 36 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—135 bales cotton, 181 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar.

Steamer D. Murchison—102 bales cotton, 23 casks spirits turpentine, 52 bbls rosin, 81 bbls tar, 17 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer E A Hawes—2 bales cotton, 159 casks spirits turpentine, 200 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 1,914 bales; spirits turpentine, 194 casks; rosin, 481 bbls; tar, 129 bbls; crude turpentine, 24 bbls.

SPEAKING.

Hon. Jas. A. Lockhart, Democratic candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

Lockwood's Folly, Friday, October 9, 11 a. m.

Southport, Friday, October 9, night.

New Hope Church, near Pates, Saturday, October 10, 11 a. m.

Laurinburg, Saturday, October 10, night.

Little's Mills, Monday, October 12, 11 a. m.

Wolf Pit, Tuesday, October 13, 11 a. m.

Let the people turn out as one man and give our distinguished standard-bearer an old-time rousing Democratic welcome.

Opposing candidates are invited and expected to be present for joint discussion.

T. C. GUTHRIE,
Chairman Dem. Ex. Com. 6th Dist.

Superior Court.

The case of Hardison vs. King, concerning the possession of a child—the 6-year-old son of Mrs. Hardison—occupied the time of the court yesterday until 1 o'clock p. m., when the arguments of counsel in the case being finished, a recess was taken, Judge Coble announcing that he would reserve his decision for the present.

— Mr. Bruce Williams, of Burgaw, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

THE FIRE ON THE RIVER FRONT.

Over Eight Thousand Barrels of Rosin and a Few Casks of Spirits Turpentine Burned—Total Loss About $40,000.

A pretty close estimate of the losses by the fire on the west side of the river Tuesday night makes the total (not including the loss by the burning of the barquentine *Verdandi*) about $25,000; very nearly if not quite covered by insurance. Less than fifty casks of spirits turpentine were burned, but 8,171 barrels of rosin went up in flame and smoke. Of this amount Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. had 2,738, Mr. D. L. Gore 573, Mr. D. McEachern 1,360, and Messrs. Murchison & Co. 3,500 barrels. The wharves and sheds burned were the property of Messrs. Murchison & Co. and Mr. D. L. Gore. Messrs. W. A. Martin & Co., who occupied part of Mr. D. L. Gore's yard, place their loss on paint factory and material burned at $400 to $500 (partly insured), and the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Co., office and shed burned, $200.

The Swedish barquentine *Verdandi* was about twelve years old and her value is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000. Her cargo of rosin was valued at $4,466.25. Capt. Edgar Williams who with the tug *Marion* towed the barquentine down stream after she had broken loose from her moorings and was rapidly drifting across the river, a seething mass of flames, says that at 3 a. m. he bored three holes on the port side, near the stern of the vessel, and about 7 a. m. she sunk in 20 feet of water, where she now lies. The vessel is a total loss but part of the cargo may be saved.

OPERA HOUSE.

"Rob Roy," a Comic Opera in Three Acts, To-Night.

To-night DeKoven & Smith's very breezy spectacular comic opera in three acts, "Rob Roy," will be presented by that superb organization, the Whitney Opera Company.

No expense has been spared by Manager Whitney in giving the opera an elaborate and picturesque setting. The costumes are a novelty, and are elaborate and correct in every detail. The scenery, every piece to the most minor stage brace and electrical effect, is brought by the company and will be used to-night. The baton-waving musical director and his excellent orchestra, also a very necessary adjunct, is along, and last, but not least, prima donnas, sopranos and contraltos, basses, baritones, tenors and comedians—in all, over a half hundred, divided in thirteen principal or leading roles, and a chorus of over forty excellent voices and pretty faces, the latter Manager Whitney has the happy facility of securing for his every production.

The great success of "Rob Roy" is in a great measure unquestionably due to Fred C. Whitney, who has always proven himself a man of strict business integrity in the fulfilment of his obligations, and the local manager should receive much praise in his untiring efforts to bring this company to our city.

Seats will remain on sale until 6 o'clock this evening. There yet remain a few $1.50 and $1.00 seats. It is advisable to secure seats down town in order to avoid the rush to-night.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Jurors For the Fall Term Beginning November 30th, 1896.

The following is a list of the jurors for the U. S. District Court, summoned to attend the 3rd day of November, 1896, at the U. S. Court room in Wilmington:

Pender county—Robert I. Durham, John Jones, J. E. Herring, R. K. Bryan, Jr., J. F. Johnson.

Bladen county—Harrison Singletery, I. H. Smith, A. S. McKay, D. S. McRae.

Columbus county—B. A. Anderson, Menos Mears, C. C. Pridgen.

New Hanover county—H. N. Collins, James P. Nalton, W. H. Chadbourn, S. P. McNair, H. P. West, D. L. Gore, Eleazer Lane, Louis Hollingsworth, E. J. Powers.

Onslow county—G. J. Scott, Leander Everett, J. E. Robeson, Lee T. Murrell, B. E. Batts, Jr.

Cumberland county—J. B. Vann, W. P. Wemyss, J. C. Bond, Charles E. Pears.

Sampson county—Louis H. Moore, Henry C. Monk, Jual McPhail, W. R. King, Burrel Warren.

Duplin county—Matt Southerland, W. A. Lewis, Wm. H. Murray, W. R. Newbury, Ben Smith.

Robeson county—J. S. Olivet, J. P. Edmunds, W. B. Harker, G. N. Leach, Hector McEachern.

Brunswick county—Geo. H. Bellamy, Robert King, F. M. Moore, John K. Willett, David Ward.

REVENUE CUTTER MORRILL

Rendered Valuable Assistance at the Fire Tuesday Night.

The U. S. revenue cutter *Lot M. Morrill* rendered valuable service to the city last Tuesday night and yesterday morning, in assisting the Fire Department in extinguishing the fire on the wharves and the barque *Verdandi*. In token of appreciation of these services, Chief of Fire Department Newman yesterday addressed a letter to Capt. Herring, in command of the *Morrill*, a copy of which is here given, viz:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 30.

Capt. Wm. J. Herring, U. S. Revenue Cutter Lot M. Morrill, Wilmington, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—In behalf of the Fire Department and the city generally, I hereby tender you thanks for your courteous and prompt response to my request for assistance, and also for the very efficient services rendered by you and your officers and crew in suppressing the fire last night on our river front.

Very truly yours,
MARTIN NEWMAN,
Chief Fire Department.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

DEMOCRATIC GATHERING.

MEETING OF THE BRYAN, SEWALL AND WATSON CLUB.

An Enthusiastic Assemblage in the County Court House—Address by Maj. P. F. Duffy.

The Bryan, Sewall and Watson Democratic Club met last night at the Court House, the President, Col. T. W. Strange, in the chair, and Mr. T. W. Clawson secretary.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, President Strange urged upon the members present the importance of registering, and also to see that their neighbors registered. The meeting then adjourned.

After adjournment, an address was delivered to the club by Major P. F. Duffy. It was listened to attentively and frequent outbursts of applause interrupted the speaker.

Major Duffy said:

"I am here to-night to speak for a cause as grand, as important, as honest, as has ever enlisted the efforts, the brains, the tongue of any political arena. People who do not sympathize with us call it a craze. A craze which is sweeping from ocean to ocean; a craze which calls the laboring man from his shop, the farmer from his farm, and which has enlisted every man whose heart beats for humanity. You may call it a craze when Patrick Henry declared that the colonies must throw off the shackles which bound them. But, suppose it is a craze, people never go crazy without a cause. We know that for twenty odd years the people of this country has been suffering. There has been complaint from the shops, the stores, the farms, and in fact universal complaint. And yet they say we should not complain. What do they propose to do, nothing? They say to agitate is wrong. If I tell a laboring man he is not justly rewarded, they say shut up. If I tell a farmer his produce is not bringing a high enough price, they say, influencing the country against the city. My friends, there are no two industries anywhere but are in some way linked one to the other, and if one suffers the other will suffer. If the man in the shop suffers, the man on the farm suffers, and vice versa. Every interest is connected with another interest. Some countries live by one particular industry. For twenty odd years we have had our finances and our prices governed by London. England had an agent over here in the person of John Sherman. In 1776 she tried to crush out American manhood, but failed. In 1873, pursuing the same plan, she succeeded, by aid of those whose name was not Arnold but Sherman, and that class of men who made us slaves. During the war the Rothschilds had an agent over here by the name of Belmont. In 1868, when the Democrats—the only party that has ever stood by the people—declared against national banks, with Horatio Seymour, they knifed him. And now a party who have the impudence to call themselves Democrats are trying to knife Wm. J. Bryan, the grandest Democrat since the day of Andrew Jackson. Arnold called himself an American, and they call themselves Democrats. They may have been, but they should not now have the cheek to call themselves Democrats. They have roped old man Palmer in—poor, sweet, soothing old duck—who has been everything in turn—to carry the banner of Democracy, when he is not good enough to tie its shoe-strings. There are some people who live on others' misfortunes and miseries, and others who live by using some one as a stepping-stone. The masses insist upon having more comfort—not luxuries—for they are not used to that, and that silver be restored as in 1873. Money acceptable by one should be acceptable by all. What right has a bondholder to refuse to take a ten dollar bill, demanding gold, when you and I have to take it? Money good enough for one is good enough for all.

"In the American form of government the millionaire is no better than the ploughman. It is the man who makes himself. Man cannot control whether he was born in shop or palace. He is judged by his merit. In 1873 silver was demonetized, gold became scarce and was therefore in demand. Gold went out of circulation, practically speaking. They tell you that we have now more silver than in 1873. We have, but they neglected to state that the gold, greenbacks and State bank notes have ceased. Instead of eighteen hundred million, we have got practically about five hundred million. Have we not the right to complain of the scarcity and demand that the shackles be taken off and silver be restored in 1873? When Wm. J. Bryan is elected President, with a Congress to back him, the people of America will take heart and feel that they have something to live and hope for. He will place a man in the Treasury, and when five hundred dollars in greenbacks are brought there, he will hand back a check payable in silver. No gold? No, not this time. When he does this, there will never be another greenback presented. Of course all this will not happen in an hour, a day or a week, but the law of supply and demand must and will be recognized. One will be benefitted in one way and one in another.

"Then they talk to you about the fifty-three cent dollar; but there is not one of them who will exchange a fifty-cent dollar for fifty-five cents—a half-dollar and a five-cent piece. There is no Americanism or manhood in it, nor is it honest to intimidate a man. What right has any man to tell another you shall not vote as you want to, but as I say; I am master.

"My countrymen, I want each of you to become a missionary, because North Carolina is at stake and it is your duty to stick up and battle for her, whether you get silver, gold or anything else. If you have to chose between the two, save North Carolina, and trust in God to help us out in the other. Don't you remember the dark days of 1868 under W. W Holden? How some of the best men of the State were dragged out of their beds and locked up in cages? Men were arrayed against each other, friends against friends. After twenty years of peace between races and classes we do not want to fall back to the days of 1868-72.

"I tell you, my countrymen, firebrands will be started; not with torch, but with ill feeling against each other. It will never do to trifle with a thing like this. Let them put the shackles on you and it will take the power of a giant to break them. Not only consider the national issue but the State issue as well. One is a matter of dollars and cents, the other homes, firesides and families. Although I am not a native of North Carolina, I have been one ever since I set foot upon her soil. I have eight reasons for being a North Carolinian—seven children and a wife—all from North Carolina. Young men, your fathers have left you an inheritance you ought to be proud of. North Carolina is one of the most honorable of the forty-four States. Never was there a time when North Carolina failed to do her duty, whether on the field of battle, in council or by ballot. If you start right you are always sure to keep in the right. Gentlemen, I thank you."

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY CAUSED BY TUESDAY'S STORM.

Streets Filled With Wreckage—A House Crushed by a Falling Tree and One of the Inmates Killed—Two Murderers Brought to the City for Safe Keeping.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 30.

The storm last night was one of the most severe that has visited Raleigh in years. Trees were blown down and damage done property generally. This morning the streets were filled with wreckage. In the capitol grounds several handsome trees are on the ground. The big Republican banner was wrecked by the heavy wind, which blew at a velocity of over twenty-six miles an hour.

But the most distressing news resulting from the storm's ravages comes from the country, about six miles from here. A giant oak tree fell on the residence of Mr. Price, demolishing the structure. Mrs. Price, who had retired and was in bed, was instantly killed. Mr. Price and little son were sitting by the fire-place. They were knocked down and badly bruised, but managed to crawl from under the wreckage.

Cotton was nearly all blown out and in some places the ground was literally covered. The damage will be very great.

Raleigh has been without communication with the outside world for eighteen hours.

Governor Carr makes requisition on the Governor of Virginia for Young Savage, who is wanted for larceny in Scotland Neck. Savage is under arrest in Pennsylvania.

The two murderers who took the life of the young white girl—Miss Faulkner—in Henderson, were brought here last night for safe-keeping. Their names are Tony Baptist and Lonzo Foster. They are not over seventeen years of age. Both are ebony black. Vance Criminal Court meets Monday, when they will be taken back for trial.

It is perhaps noticeable to many observant people that the *Caucasian* talks one way one week and just the opposite another. This week that paper abuses the Democrats and asserts that the Republican party is more friendly to silver. A week or so ago the Republicans were very bitterly denounced. But it is all the same to the Populists, who think of nothing but holding the balance of power.

It Was An Incendiary Fire.

The fire in the southeastern section of the city Tuesday night (briefly referred to in the STAR yesterday) is said to have been caused by an incendiary. It began in a grocery store, corner of Third and Dawson streets, kept by Mr. D. Wilder, and before it was suppressed the dwelling adjoining (occupied by Mr. Wilder) and three other small frame buildings were destroyed. Mr. Wilder has reason to believe that his store was set on fire. He says that shortly before the fire broke out, he was induced to make a search of his premises by the barking of his dog. As he entered his back yard, he saw a man standing at the back door of his store. The man ran off, and Mr. Wilder returned to his room. About forty-five minutes later Mr. Wilder was aroused by the burning of his store. He says when he got to the back door of his store the last time the whole inside was in a light blaze and a strong odor of kerosene oil pervaded the premises. Mr. Wilder had insurance on his storehouse and goods as follows: $900 on his goods, $500 of which was with the Hanover Company, of New York, represented by Messrs. Worth & Stedman, and $400 with the Liverpool, London and Globe, represented by Messrs. J. H. Boatwright & Co. The dwelling house was insured with Messrs. J. H. Boatwright & Co. for $850; the furniture with the same firm for $400. The storehouse and fixtures also with Messrs. Boatwright & Co. for $400.

Wire Ties for Cotton Bales.

Cotton buyers are all stirred up over the new wire process of baling cotton. There has been a great deal of comment on the prominence and use of wire which is fast taking the place of ties in South Carolina and Georgia. The *Observer* says the Charlotte cotton men have had no experience in handling cotton that was baled with wire until the last few days. Cotton has been pouring in baled up with wire, and it is giving the compress people any amount of trouble. Several of the Charlotte buyers have agreed to hereafter dock all cotton they buy baled with wire 30 cents on each bale. This is done on account of the compress people not being able to handle the wire-baled cotton with expediency. It requires more time to handle the cotton baled with wire and the wire cannot be re-used as the old original ties are. It is stated that the farmers save nothing by using wire instead of ties, but they are determined to do all they can in this way to break up the big trust of the manufacturers and dealers in ties.

DO YOU TAKE IT?

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you wan[illegible] a paper that is opposed to the si[illegible]le gold standard, that favors the fre[illegible] coinage of silver on an exact equality with gold, and that does not hesitate to speak its sentiments openly and fearlessly? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short [illegible] and the choicest miscel[illegible]tter? If so, subscribe t[illegible] STAR.

Do not forg[illegible]NG STAR is the che[illegible] in North Carolir[illegible] while the publi[illegible] ranges from $7.00 [illegible]

If you will invest [illegible] subscription of thi[illegible] you will have ample opportunity to form a fair judgment of the merits of THE MORNING STAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

No. 9, No. 9, No. 9.

MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GENerally are hereby notified that I have opened a first-class Restaurant and Oyster Saloon at No. 9 Market street, and will take pleasure in serving them with the Best the Market Affords, prepared in the finest manner. A call is solicited. OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

Respectfully,
oct 1 1m WILL WEST, Manager.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE MArine Hospital Service, United States Quarantine Station, Southport, N. C., September 28, 1896. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of October 20th, 1896, to furnish miscellaneous articles for equipment of quarantine station, for use of the Marine Hospital Service at Southport Quarantine at Southport, N. C. Schedules and further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned. The right is reserved to waive informalities and to reject any or all proposals. J. M. Eager, P. A., Surgeon, M. H. S., in command of the Station. sep 30 2t

The Undersigned

WOULD RESPECTFULLY REMIND HIS friends and the public generally that he is still doing business at the old stand, No. 11 South Front street, where they are invited to call when in need of any work in the Tonsorial line.

Respectfully,
sep 13 tf A. PREMPERT.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX OF the last will and testament of my late husband, William Henry Strauss, deceased, all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment of such indebtedness to me, and those to whom my said testator was indebted are hereby notified to present their claims to me on or before the first day of September, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

This the 27th day of August, 1896.

JESSIE R. STRAUSS,
A. J. Marshall, Attorney. Executrix.
aug 27 6w th

OPERA HOUSE,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 1st
SOCIETY EVENT.
The Celebrated Whitney Opera Co. presenting
DE KOVEN & SMITH'S Romantic Comic Opera,"
"ROB ROY."
Prices, $1.50, $1.00 and 75 cents.
Note—Orders by wire or letter promptly attended to.
sep 27 tf su tu th

Miss Alderman's
SELECT SCHOOL.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER (October 5th). I would be pleased to have all of my old scholars return, and as many new ones as possible. My terms are reasonable and will suit you. My rooms are in the same place, Fourth between Market and Dock streets, and I will be ably assisted by competent teachers.

Classes in French and German taught if a sufficient number can be obtained.

Classes formed in Shorthand and Typewriting early in October. For further particulars apply to Principal, corner Fourth and Dock streets. sep 22 1w

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FORMED a co-partnership under the style firm of Mills & Montgomery, for the purpose of conducting a Horse Exchange and Sale Stable, also a general business in Buggies, Wagons, Harness, &c., respectfully invite an inspection of their stock and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Business will be open by Oct. 10th, 1896.

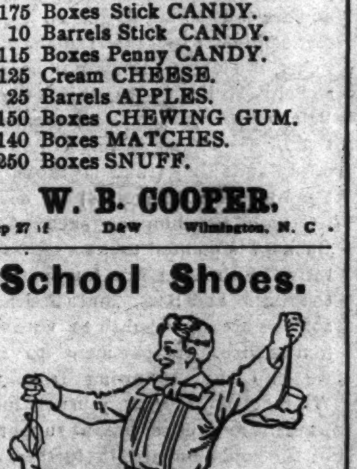
Respectfully,
FRANK T. MILLS,
JAS. A. MONTGOMERY,
Nos. 110, 112 and 114 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C. sep 26 2w

CANDY

125 Pails Mixed CANDY.
175 Boxes Stick CANDY.
10 Barrels Stick CANDY.
115 Boxes Penny CANDY.
125 Cream CHEESE.
25 Barrels APPLES.
150 Boxes CHEWING GUM.
140 Boxes MATCHES.
250 Boxes SNUFF.

W. B. COOPER.
sep 27 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

School Shoes.



We have been thinking about your Children's SHOES, School Shoes particularly. If you want a good serviceable Shoe for your son, one that will out-wear any Shoe you can get, try a pair of our Boys' Kangaroo Calf Lace Shoes with sole leather tips at $1.25 and $1.50. Try one pair and you'll buy no other.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
sep 9 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Different Ways of Talking

Some people talk with their mouths, others with their fingers.

We talk through our goods. No matter how much we talk about the goods, if the goods did not speak for themselves all our description would fall flat.

No such value any where as our Ladies' heavy ribbed fleeced lined
Vests and Pants at 25c Each
Ladies' and Gents' heavy [illegible]
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS [illegible]
Children's heavy [illegible]
Shirts From 10 [illegible]
Ladies' [illegible] a pair up.
Children's [illegible] 7c a pair up.
A 50c Corset for [illegible]
A 75c Corset for 50 c[illegible] the popular makes at eq[illegible] prices.
Ladies' Muslin Chemise from [illegible] cents up.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers from 21 cents up.
Ladies' Night Robes from 50c up.
Muslin Corset Covers from 15c up.
A Gloria Umbrella for 63c.
A Twilled Silk Umbrella, natural sticks, for $1.23.
Tea Gowns and Wrappers, well made, Watteau back, lined waist from 75c up. Don't pay for the material.
Just received a new lot Dress Goods and Millinery Goods.
Remember, no one urged to buy, but all we ask is a call.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,
No. 118 Market St.
Watch the papers for notice of our GRAND FALL OPENING.
sep 27 tf

GOLD IS ON ONE SIDE.
Silver Is On the Other.

But we will take as much of both, or Greenbacks either, at 100 cents in the dollar, as we can get, in exchange

For Our Shoes,

Which we are offering to the generous public at

Prices Which Will Astonish.

Take a look at our Show Window. Remember the H. C. Evans' old stand, 63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess.

Respectfully,
Mercer & Evans,
sep 27 tf

Home Industry.

A GOOD THING FOR WILMINGTON!

The Canning Factory started in East Wilmington turned out a first class article in the way of

Canned Tomatoes.

I have them for sale and want you to try them.
sep 25 tf S. W. SANDERS.

For Rent,
That Desirable Store
18 Market St.,
THREE STORIES AND BASEMENT.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Possession given October 1st. Apply to
D. O'CONNOR.
sep 19 tf

We Are Now Receiving a Cargo
LIVEROOOL SALT,
in bulk, which we offer in lots and sizes to suit.
APPLES.
A small lot very fine just in.
Also fresh lines of Butter, Chees[illegible] Cakes, Crackers, Candy, Meat[illegible] Lard, &c., &c., constantly arrivin[illegible]
HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
sep 30 D&W tf

DON'T FORGET
—THE—
GRAND OPENING
—OF THE—
PALACE BAKERY,
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
24th, 25th, 26th.
sep 24 tf

Notice.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING [illegible] Stockholders of the Carolina Central Railro[illegible] will be held in the Front Street Office of the Co[illegible]pany, in the City of Wilmington, N. C., at 1 o'cl[illegible] p. m., Thursday, the 8th day of October proximo.

JOHN H. SHARP,
sep 13 tf Treasure[illegible]

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1896

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

FOR ELECTORS.

Electors-at-Large—Locke Craig, of Buncombe, and R. B. Davis, of New Hanover.
First District—Theo. F. White, of Perquimans.
Second District—H. F. Freeman, of Wilson.
Third District—C. R. Thomas, of Craven.
Fourth District—W. S. Bailey, of Nash.
Fifth District—William Merritt, of Person.
Sixth District—B. F. Keith, of New Hanover.
Seventh District—Theo. F. Kluttz, [illegible]an.
[illegible] District—Tyre York, of
[illegible]trict—R. D. Gilmer, of

[illegible]OCRATIC TICKE[illegible]

[illegible]SON,
[illegible] GOVERNOR:
[illegible]AS W. MASON,
of Northampton.
[illegible] SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.
FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.
FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.
FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY, of Burke,
GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.
JAMES S. MANNING, of Durham.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

[illegible] District—W. H. Lucas, of [illegible]
2d " F. A. Woodard, of Wilson.
3d " Frank Thompson, Onslow.
4th " E. W. Pou, of Johnston.
5th " W. W. Kitchin, of Person.
6th " Jas A. Lockhart, of Anson.
7th " S. J. Pemberton, of Stanly.
8th " R. A. Doughton, Alleghany
9th " Jos. S. Adams, Buncombe.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff—Frank H. Stedman.
Register of Deeds—John Haar.
Treasurer—Josh. T. James.
Coroner—Peter H. Smith.
Commissioners—Roger Moore.
—J. G. L. Gieschen.
—W. F. Alexander.
Constable—(Wil. township) W. H. B[illegible]
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
B. F[illegible]
[illegible]F. KING.
D. J. FERGUS.

☞ COCKRAN ON SLAVEHOLDERS.—Will you submit to this conspiracy between the professional farmers, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbors, farmers who labor with their jaws, Populist agitators of the West, and the unreconciled slave-holders of the South? This is a conspiracy between professional farmers, who want to pay low wages, and the unreconciled slave-holders, who would like to pay no wages at all.—(Extract from the speech of Bourke Cockran, delivered in New York August 18th.)

WHERE IS THE DISHONESTY?

The advocates of the gold standard parade their "honesty" in contrast with the "dishonesty" of the advocates of the free coinage of silver as if they were doing something very immoral and reprehensible when they demand the restoration of silver and insist that the silver dollar shall be treated as a good and lawful dollar for all the purposes for which it was so considered prior to 1873. Let us look at this and see where the dishonesty comes in.

On July 1st, 1861, the national debt was $90,500,000. On July 1st, 1866, it was $2,733,200,000. All of this with the exception of the $90,500,000 was contracted for purposes of prosecuting the war against the South. Every dollar of it was payable, and so distinctly stated on the face of every bond sold, in lawful money of the United States, and every dollar of the bonds bought was bought with that distinct understanding. When this debt was contracted and the bonds sold and bought, both gold and silver were good and lawful money of the United States, and not only that but greenbacks were lawful money of the United States, and most, if not all, of these bonds might have been lawfully paid in greenbacks. It was never the intention to do that, for the greenbacks were an emergency money made necessary by the imperative demands of war, and the intention was to redeem them sometime at the convenience of the Government, although it was not so stated. They were simply a "promise to pay," issued by the Government without limit as to time or other condition.

Right there the trouble began and the plottings of the bondholders to make themselves solid, and prevent what they feared might possibly happen, the payment of their bonds in greenbacks, which were "lawful money." The first concerted move to secure the passage of the act [illegible]9, which knocked the greenbacks out and declared the bonds payable in "coin." That made them solid, and relieved their apprehensions as far as the greenbacks were concerned. This was move number one. If they had been content and stopped with that no serious objection could have been found on the score of honesty or legitimate business for these greenbacks were issued as temporary emergency money, or rather the representative of money, Government promises to pay, which it was generally understood would be some day redeemed in coin, so that all they did was to secure a declaration from Congress to the effect that these bonds would not be redeemed in greenbacks. The passage of this act eliminated the greenbacks and made the Government debt payable in coin—gold or silver. Every dollar of the debt might then have been paid in silver.

Having succeeded so well in move number one they took some time to think and plan before they proceeded to move number two, which was for the demonetization of silver, which they accomplished in 1873, which was not the first time it was attemp[illegible] for they began to w[illegible]ly as 1868. In th[illegible] powerful co[illegible] European bond[illegible]ne four or five [illegible] our bonds and [illegible] to secure their [illegible] standard money of [illegible] These bonds held abroad were mainly by English and German holders, and principally by the Rothschilds, who were represented in this country by the Belmonts, as they now are. This was step number two.

The next move was for the resumption of specie payments, which went into effect in 1879. This was a carefully and shrewdly planned and managed business in its three respective moves, beginning with the act of Congress pledging the Government to payment of its debt in coin; second, in the demonetization of silver, which practically made it payable in gold, and third, in the resumption of specie payments, getting the greenback out of the way and leaving gold and the national bank notes and the subsidiary silver we then had as our only money, and gold the only legal tender, or debt-paying money.

Between July 1, 1966, and July 1, 1875, the public debt had been reduced from $2,733,200,000 to $2,232,200,000, the difference having been paid in lawful money, either gold or silver. When silver was demonetized every dollar of these $2,232,200,000 was payable in silver. And yet in the face of this these thieving conspirators combined for the demonetization of one of the moneys in which the debt could have been paid and forcing its payment in the scarcer money, for which there was a struggle all over the world.

Was that honest? Wasn't that procuring the destruction of the original contract and the substitution of another in which the people who have the debt to pay were not consulted and to which they were not a party? And yet these people and their representatives have the cheek to accuse of dishonesty the advocates of free silver, who insist that the bondholders should have dealt honestly with the people and lived up in good faith to the contract they made. They had received up to 1875 about $500,000,000 of the principal of the bonds, not counting the interest, paid in coin, most of it doubtless in gold, and since then about $500,000,000 more, all in gold, not counting the interest, which makes probably about twice as much as the bonds cost them, for many of these bonds sold as low as $2.60 in bonds for $1 in coin, silver then being as good and current as gold. And yet, we repeat, they have the cheek to accuse as dishonest the man who insists that they had no right to take the Government by the throat in that style and plunder the people in that fashion by outlawing one of the moneys in which these bonds were payable.

MINOR MENTION.

Some of the Northern organs, notably the New York *Herald*, are playing the "Blue and Gray" racket, and are thus trying to get up a soldier sentiment for the Indianapolis ticket, the intention being, of course, to help McKinley to this extent. Palmer is pointed to as a representative of the soldier of the Union armies, and they (that is those of them who are Democrats) are asked to vote for him as such. Gen. Buckner is pointed to as a representative of the men who fought under the Stars and Bars, and Southern soldiers are appealed to to vote for him as such. As pertinent to this we clip the following from the Washington *Post*, a journal independent in politics, but a supporter of the gold standard, in furtherance of which Decoys Palmer and Buckner are making their flank movement on the Democratic party:

> Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner is not wholly escaping the results of the historical excavations prompted by the Indianapolis Convention. While industrious burrowers have been bringing up relics of Gen. Palmer's record as a silver man, a Republican, an anarchist, and a military satrap, others have been reviewing the Fort Donelson incident. The Birmingham *State-Herald*, for instance, says:
>
> "While Gen. Buckner will never make a record as Vice President, he has made a record as a soldier and a general. At Fort Donelson, it is told, when Gen. Buckner and Gen. Forrest counseled on what should be done when Grant's army was closing in on them; Gen. Forrest remarked: 'I tell you what I'm going to do; I am going to get my men out of here.' Forrest did get his men out in safety and without the least opposition. The student is referred to history as to what became of Buckner and his men. There he will learn that this is not the first time the General from Kentucky has surrendered to the enemy where true men stood to their colors."
>
> Unfortunately for Gen. Buckner, it is true that he did at Fort Donelson surrender an army larger in numbers than that by which he was confronted. He was fortified, and there is no reason to suppose that he threatened by famine—and if he were so threatened, he had a force with which he could have met Grant on advantageous terms—nobody has to this day given a satisfactory explanation of Gen. Buckner's capitulation. All we know is that he plead with Grant for more lenient terms, that the man of iron rejected every proposition, and that at last Buckner yielded without a struggle. Some ten years later Bazaine imitated that exploit, but otherwise we have not heard of its like in the chronicles of war.
>
> "We do not know that the incident throws any special light upon Gen. Buckner's capacity to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate, though, for that matter, we do not know that a single intelligent person, not excepting himself, regards him as a serious possibility in that connection. We fear, however, that this little scrap of resurrected history will not make things easier for Gen. Buckner in Kentucky. We fancy, in fact, that by the time the busy-bodies get through with their work on the records of Messrs. Palmer and Buckner, the gold Democrats, the bolters, the seceders, and the kickers will conclude that, for the sake of usefulness and dignity they had much better vote for McKinley outright and let the Indianapolis opera bouffe alone."

⁂

The men who manipulated the putting up of the Decoy ticket at Indianapolis never made any pretence that it could be elected but candidly admitted that their object in putting it up was to aid McKinley in defeating Bryan. It was a flank movement on their own party by men who deserted it because they couldn't control it. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, is the Decoy Presidential candidate. In the meeting in New York recently which was addressed by him and his associate on the ticket—General Buckner—he said that when he was nominated neither he nor anyone else had any idea that he could be elected, but they believed that a movement of this kind would be effective in helping to defeat Bryan, and therefore he accepted the nomination. Passing through Washington a few days ago on his return from New York he concluded an interview with a reporter of the Washington *Star* with a prediction that McKinley would carry the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania and added, "I think he will be elected." Tom Watson, Populist, says he accepted the nomination for Vice President to "save the Populist party" and Senator Palmer says he accepted the Decoy nomination to save the Democratic party from itself, and the way he proposes to do that is to help elect McKinley and put the Republican party in power. That is what he and those who are in the game with him are asking the Democrats of this country to do. Later on they will send word along the line that there will be no use in wasting votes on the Indianapolis Decoy ticket, and that the best way to "save the Democratic party" will be to vote for McKinley and Hobart. That's what Palmer, Buckner, Whitney, Bourke Cockran, Gov. Flower, Gen. Sickles and other leading kickers who want to "save the Democratic party" propose to do.

⁂

Secretary Carlisle said in a letter recently published that if it became necessary, to maintain the parity between silver and gold, it would be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem silver with gold. Previous to the publication of that letter whenever Secretary Carlisle had occasion to refer to silver he always designated it as standard money, and never once intimated that it was or could be redeemable in gold. The declaration in that letter is in direct antagonism to all his previous utterances, and not only that but he can find no law anywhere, either direct or by implication, which he can give as authority for such a statement. The Sherman law declares that it is the policy of this Government to maintain the parity between its different kinds of money, but there is no intimation that silver may be redeemed with gold, whereas the Stanley Matthews resolution which antedates the Sherman act and has never been repealed, declares that siver is standard money of the United States and that every dollar of the indebtedness of the United States may be discharged in silver. In October of 1894 Secretary Carlisle wrote Senator Daniel, of Virginia:

> "There is no statute or practice of this Department under which any of the standard silver dollars coined by this Government can be converted into gold at the Treasury."

In his circular, giving information on the currency question, thousands of which have been distributed throughout the country, he says, "neither silver certificates nor silver dollars are redeemed in gold," and in another place he says, 'Gold coins and standard silver dollars being standard coins of the United States are not redeemable." But in his Bar Harbor letter he discovers a contingency in which these standard silver dollars may be redeemed in gold. Secretary Carlisle is quite expert with the pen, but it would put him to his trumps to reconcile these discrepancies.

— Mrs. Featherweight (to cabman)—You are sure you won't run away with me?

Cabby—No mem: I've been married this twinty year!—*Sydney Bulletin*.

You need Hood's Sarsaparilla to enrich and purify your blood, create an appetite and give you sweet, refreshing sleep. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Concord *Standard*: A whiskey peddler named Jackson, who was returning to his home in Davie county from a tour to South Carolina, was held up and robbed on the public highway, five miles beyond Salisbury, last Saturday morning. The daring robbers got a $90 check and $30 in money, with their liberty.

— Winston *Sentinel*: The Twin-City to day mourns the death of Salem's honored and beloved Mayor, Mr. C. S. Hauser, which occurred at his home Tuesday morning. —— Thomas Furches aged 20 years, son of L. A. Furches, of Farmington township, Davie county, bled to death from the nose on Wednesday. —— Near Henderson two negroes went to the house of a 19 year old white woman of ill repute named Faulkner. They forced an entrance and attacked her with an axe. She raised her arms and both arms were nearly cut off. Her head was cleft in five places. Her murderers are in jail at Henderson. At the request of the sheriff of Vance county, Gov. Carr yesterday ordered out Company C, of the Third Regiment, to protect the two negroes.

— Salisbury *World*: Mr. Ben F. Forrest, of Albemarle, died very suddenly at his home last night. Mr. Forest's death was due to heart disease. —— George Pool came near losing a valuable watch as the result of kindness to a tramp last night. He was walking down the railroad in front of Gaskill's burned factory building when two tramps approached him, one of them asking him for five cents with which to get some supper. George reached down in his pocket to produce the desired coin when one of the tramps jerked at his watch chain, which was fastened to his coat, and attempted to pull his watch from his pocket. The pocket was a deep one, however, and the chain broke. George reached in his pocket as if to get a pistol and the two men beat a hasty retreat. They ran behind several box cars and were soon lost to sight. Both men were white.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— In this season of political excursions Major McKinley would be entirely justified in calling the workingman's attention to the magnificent achievements of Mr. Hanna in reducing railway fares between certain points.—*Wash. Star, Ind.*

—— When Jefferson and Jackson were railying the people for deliverance from a galling yoke, they were accused of inciting the masses against the classes. We suppose the masses are to submit to every degradation, and not even have the worm's poor privilege of turning upon the heel that crushed it.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The great Democratic meeting last night at Tomlinson Hall reminds the *Sentinel* this morning to remark that the silver craze does not seem to be dying out. The result of the Republican poll of Indiana has paralyzed the managers. No wonder the scheme to bribe the Populists occurred to them.—*Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— John—How did the critics treat Jingoli's music?

Jim—Um Well the kindest thing they said about it was that it was original.—*Washington Star*.

— "What will it cost," asked young Cholly's father, "to give my boy an education?

"The Lord only knows," replied the professor, eyeing the youth thoughtfully, "but you can put him through college for about $3,000.—*Chicago Tribune*.

— The Voice of Her Sex—"Mrs. Lease says we want a dollar that will stay at home."

"Well, we don't; we want a dollar that we can spend at the bargain stores."—*Chicago Record*

APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.
Wilmington, Fifth Street, Oct. 4, 5.
Brunswick circuit, Macedonia, October 10, 11.
Southport station, Oct. 11, 12.
Scott's Hill circuit, Union, Oct. 17, 18.
Wilmington, Market Street, night, Oct. 18.
Elizabeth circuit, Elizabethtown, Oct. 24, 25.
Clinton circuit, Goshen, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.
Carver's Creek Circuit, Shiloh, November 7, 8.
Kenansville circuit, Rose Hill, November 14, 15.
Magnolia circuit, Providence, November 15, 16.
Columbus circuit, Cerro Gordo, November 20 21.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville, Nov. 22, 23.
Waccamaw circuit, Zion, Nov. 24.
Bladen circuit, Antioch, Nov. 28, 29.
Wilmintgon, Bladen Street, Dec. 3.
Onslow circuit Tabernacle, Dec. 5, 6

Will Not Perform Miracles But It Will Cure.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE cures nervous prostration. Not miraculously, but scientifically, by first removing the germs of disease, and then supplying healthy nerve food, increasing the appetite, helping digestion and strengthening the entire system. Desperate cases require prolonged treatment as shown by that of Mrs. M. B. Reed, of Delta, Iowa, who writes: "As the result of a lightning stroke, the physicians said I had a light stroke of paralysis, my limbs would all draw up. I would have throbbings in my chest that seemed unendurable. For three months I could not sleep and for three weeks did not close my eyes. I prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my health improved; slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 40 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health......

Book on heart and nerves free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTERS cure RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS. At druggists, only 25c. No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS, CURE All Pain "One cent a dose."
For sale by all Druggists.
June 16 1y su tu th Change.

FROLICS OF LONG AGO

HOW WESTERN SETTLERS MADE THEIR LOG HOUSES MERRY.

Old Time Songs and Catches to Which Gallant Swains Wooed Their Blushing Partners—Where All Were Aristocrats In a True Sense.

Mankind must have recreation of some kind. All in the house took part in the games and amusements of 50 years ago. There were no members of the early settlements of the west who were too elevated to attend the social parties held in the settlers' log houses.

There was the quilting frolic and the frolic without the quilting, attended by the young folks in the evening. The sport opened by the play of "snap and catch 'em," with a rhyming catch, as

Come, Philander, let's be a-marching,
Every one his true love searching.

These parties were called "bussing bees," because of the many kisses stolen during the play. The music was all vocal—songs or rhymes for the occasion. When the old folks had retired for the night, the fiddler made a few passes of his bow across the strings. This was a signal for the company to bow gracefully as they tripped to places in line across the room. Meanwhile,

In shirt of check and tallowed hair,
The fiddler sits in his bulrush chair
Like Moses' basket standing there
On the bank of the Father Nile.

The dignified maiden aunt would now and then be "snapped up" or judged to kiss or to be kissed by some young man. "Snapping up" was the snapping of the fingers by a player at another and was a challenge for the person to chase him or her. They chased each other around a group standing in the center of the room. The young lady was always kissed. Sometimes an old settler "snapped up" his wife, or was "snapped up" by her, when there would be a race of an unusually amusing character.

The evening party continued in this way: A young man would ask a young lady to take his arm, and they would march around the room. Two and two, other couples followed about the floor, chiming in the catch which the first couple sang:

We're all a-marching to Quebec;
The drums are loudly beating.
The Americans have gained the day,
And the British are retreating.
The wars are o'er, and we'll turn back
To the place from whence he started,
So open the ring and choose a couple in
To relieve the broken hearted.

Round and round the room went the song till they came to

Open the ring and choose a couple in,

when all joined hands, fell back and formed a large circle. Some one was then deputed to go into the ring and choose a partner from among those of the circle, at which all chimed in:

Green grow the rushes, O!
Kiss her quick and let her go!
But don't you muss her ruffle, O!

At another the frolickers march two by two around the room, a young man standing in the center of the floor. The promenaders sing:

The miller he lived close by the mill,
And the wheel went round without his will.
With a hand in the hopper and one in the bag,
As the wheel goes round, he cries out, Grab!

At the word "Grab" the young man in the ring seized hold of a young lady's arm, while her partner caught the arm of the young lady ahead of him; thus it went round till they caught or stole each other's girls while hurriedly marching about the room. This made a very lively and amusing confusion.

A livelier game was called "hurly burly." Two went round and gave each one, secretly, something to do. This girl was to pull a young man's hair; another to tweak an ear or nose, or trip some one, etc. When all had been told what to do, the master of ceremonies cried out, "Hurly burly!" Every one sprang up and hastened to do as instructed. This created a mixed scene of a ludicrous character and was most properly named "hurly burly."

People lived by the maxim, "Earn what you get and pay as you go." All classes worked for a living and thrived. Aristocracy, the offspring of wealth, was not in those regions—yet in a true sense every settler was an aristocrat—one of the true nobility, who had earned his title in the noble school of labor.

The ox team carried the merry loads through the woods to the house of the settler who gave the party. It seems like nonsense to us now, but they were harmless recreations. There were no churches and no preaching, save an occasional sermon in a settler's house by some wandering minister; there were no newspapers, few books, no public lectures or any public meetings for entertainment or instruction. All were neighbors and true friends—a community of first brotherhood. There were no purse proud families. They all lived in log houses and were bound together by bonds made strong by continued acts of neighborly kindness. The "$10 boots" and the "$100 bonnets" had not got into the new settlement; neither had Mrs. Struckile, with her "coach and four." At every single log cabin the latchstring was always out. It was fashionable then to live within your means, and the best suit of clothes one could afford to wear was the fashionable one. The pioneer made his own cloth out of his own raw material, made his own soap and dipped his own candles. A boy was never prouder of anything than a new suit woven by his own mother's hands and on her own loom. When they butchered, they sent a piece of meat to their neighbors, and they in turn did the same. The shoemaker and tailor, with their kit of tools, made their annual rounds to make winter shoes and winter coats.

People may boast of their fancy dishes gotten up on a morning glory stove, but give me corn bread baked before the cabin fire and the barbecued saddle of venison, pig or turkey, in preference to all the scientific cooking of the present day.—Philadelphia Times.

Scotland and Education.

This desire for education is indeed the best feature in the intellectual temperament of the Scottish people. The well known ambition of the Scottish mother to have her son "wag his pow in a pu'pit" is now somewhat weakened by the opening up of other paths of intellectual achievement, but there is still a widely diffused desire for intellectual in preference to commercial pursuits. It is an indication of the craving which exists for knowledge in general that for every young man who goes to college in England seven go to college in Scotland. In 1885 Scotland, with a population of 3,725,000, had 6,500 students attending her four universities, while England, with 26,000,000 of population, had 6,000 attending her four teaching universities. This, it may be supposed, has some connection with the large percentage of Scotch lawyers, doctors, clergymen and schoolmasters to be met with throughout the English speaking world.

The success of "the Scot abroad" is perhaps not entirely, or even mainly, due to his theology, but it was, at any rate, the Scottish kirk that founded and fostered the Scottish educational system, and, as to theology itself, if it has tended to confirm in him that quality of "high seriousness" which Matthew Arnold considered so important a feature in the best type of character, then the Scotsman's theology and its associations have borne a not inconsiderable part in making him what he is.—Westminster Review.

Beautiful In Theory.

Mrs. A.—That was a beautiful sermon of Mr. Grace's yesterday about the oneness of mankind.

Mrs. B.—Beautiful! It causes one to feel so charitable to others to reflect upon the fact that we are all children of one Father.

Mrs. A.—Yes, and so one's heart goes out lovingly, yearningly, to all men and women.

Servant—Mrs. Meeker wants to know if you are at home?

Mrs. B.—Mercy! You don't mean to tell me, Clara, that Mrs. Meeker is on your visiting list? Her husband is only a clerk, and they do say that she worked for a living before she married him.

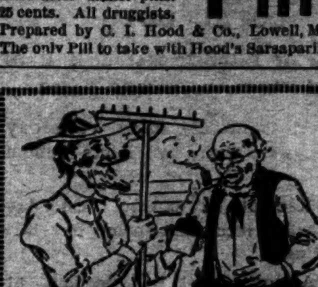
Mrs. A.—I know it! The presumption of some people! They think because one has to meet them at church one should receive them into one's home. (To servant) Tell Mrs. Meeker I am not at home, Mary. (To Mrs. B.) As I was saying, such sermons cause one to feel better and nobler; they make one's heart expand, and the world seems more beautiful and life grander and holier.—Boston Transcript.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly.
Best after dinner pills.
25 cents. All druggists.
Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



PREFERRED PICK LEAF.
FARMER—Uncle Rufus, if you cut that wood I'll give you a nice turkey for your Sunday dinner.
UNCLE RUFUS—Thanks, Massa, but I'd ruther hab Pick Leaf; I kin git all the foul I want.

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.
ALL FOR 10 CENTS.
A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.
LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

—— It is reported that Hanna expects to turn loose a little of the yellow metal in Georgia. This would seem to explain the alleged heavy campaign fund of the Populistic managers, but there are plenty of good Democratic votes in the State to more than nullify all efforts at purchasing, and to give a big Democratic majority besides.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich. we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¼
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℘ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	4	@	4
Shoulders ℘ ℔		@	4¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 41
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℘ ℔	23	@	21
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℘ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℘ ℔	15	@	
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	40
Virginia Meal	40	@	40
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle		@	[illegible]
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℘ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	10	@	17
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	[illegible]	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N C Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℘ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 00
Choice	3 25	@	3 25
Straight	4 10	@	4 00
First Patent	4 45	@	4 50
GLUE—℘ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	40	@	50
HIDES, ℘ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℘ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " in bbls		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	29
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut 60d basis	[illegible]	@	2 64
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess		@	8 00
Rump		@	7 50
Prime		@	7 50
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack, Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4⅝
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¼
C Yellow		@	3
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℘ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, ℘ ℔—Washed	12	@	14
Unwashed	9	@	10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, September 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 24½ cents per gallon for machine made casks, and 24 cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Steady. Hard 1.30, Yellow Dip and Virgin 1.70 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25½@25½c; rosin, strained, $1 12½; good strained $1 17½; tar $1 20; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	194
Rosin	431
Tar	120
Crude Turpentine	34

Receipts same day last year—239 casks spirits turpentine, 996 bbls rosin, 317 bbls tar, 50 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market quiet. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅜	cts ℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	6⅜	" "
Low Middling	7⅜	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 8½c.
Receipts—1,914 bales; same day last year 1.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 9 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 7½c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2 25; six inch, $2.50 to 3.50; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 30—Evening.—Money on call to-day was firmer at 4@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 7@8 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers bills 482@482¼ for sixty days and 484¼@484¾ for demand. Commercial bills 480¾@481¾. Government bonds were weak; Railroad bonds stronger.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 30—Evening.—Cotton—spot lower; middling gulf 8⅝c; sales 200 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady at prices; October 7 99, November 7 98, December 8 09, January 8 16, February 8 20, March 8 24. Sales 177,000 bales.

Flour—the market was reported unchanged; Southern flour unchanged; common to fair extra $2 20@2 60; good to choice $2 80@3 10. Wheat—spot market stronger; No. 2 red 77c; ungraded red 65@68c; No. 1 Northern 74½c; options firm; No. 2 red May 76½c; October 71½; November 73c; December 73¾c. Corn—spot firm; No. 2 27¼@27½c at elevator and 28¼@28½c afloat; options firm; October 27⅜c; November 28⅜c; December 28⅜c; May 31⅜c. Oats—spot stronger; options firm; October 20⅜; December 22c; May —c. spot—No. 2 21@21½c; No. 2 white 24½c; mixed Western 20@21c. Lard firmer; Western steam $4 20; city —; September —; refined quiet; compound $3 87½@4 00. Pork firm; new mess $7 75@8 50. Butter—market was firm; State dairy 10@15c; Western dairy 7½@11c; do. creamery 11@16c; do. factory 7@10½c; Elgins 16c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 17@19c; Western fresh 16½@18; do. per case —. Rice and molasses unchanged. Coffee—options steady; October $9 33@9 40; November $9 05; December and March $8 90; May and September $8 95; spot Rio steady; No. 7, $10 87½. Sugar unchanged.

CHICAGO, September 30.—Cash quotations: Flour very firm and prices unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 66½ to 68½; No. 3 spring 66c; sample No. 2 red 67⅝ to 70c. Corn—No. 2 21¾ to 22¼c. Oats—No. 2 17⅛ to 17¼c.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—December 67⅜, 68⅜, 68⅜, 68⅛; May 70⅛, 72, 70⅛, 71⅝. Corn—December 22⅛, 22⅝, 22⅛, 22⅝; May 25⅛, 25⅝, 25⅛, 25⅝. Oats—December 17⅜, 17⅝, 17⅜, 17⅝; May 19⅛, 19⅝, 19⅛, 19⅝. Pork—October $6 15, 6 15, 6 12½, 6 12½; January $7 02½, 7 02½, 6 92½, 6 92½. Lard—October $3 72½, 3 80, 3 70, 3 87½; January $4 05, 4 10, 4 02½, 4 10. Short ribs—October $3 12½, 3 17½, 3 05, 3 17½; January $3 45, 3 50, 3 45, 3 45.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Sept. 30—Galveston, steadier at 7⅜ net receipts — bales; Norfolk, no report received, net receipts — bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8 5-16, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 8 7-16, net receipts — bales, Wilmington, quiet at 7¾, net receipts 1,914 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8⅝c, net receipts — bales; Savannah, steady at 7¼, net receipts — bales; New Orleans, steady at 7⅝, net receipts — bales; Mobile, easy at 7 9-16, net receipts — bales; Memphis, easy at 7⅝, net receipts — bales; Augusta—not received, net receipts — bales; Charleston, steady at 7¼, net receipts bales.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer D Murchison, Williams, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Nor barque Kong Carl, 470 tons, Romeltevdt, Belfast via Tybee, Paterson, Downing & Co.

CLEARED.

Schr Wm F Green, Johnson, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by S & W H Northrop.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

PORT-AU-PRINCE—Schr W F Green—180,698 feet lumber, 7,500 brick, 80 cane mills, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 36 bbls rosin, pitch, tar.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 30, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Janie F Wiley, 364 tons, Anderson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
W C Wickham, 318 tons, Ewan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co
B I Hazard, 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
John C Cottingham, 326 tons, Thomas, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Thomas N Stone, 375 tons, Newcomb, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Ceylon (Nor), 1,435 tons, Boe, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Glenmavis (Br), 1,353 tons, Wallace, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Carlton (Br), 2,006 tons, Adams, Alex Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Victoria (Nor), 368 Arensen, ——.
Pandur (Dan), 562 tons, Schmidt, J T Riley & Co.

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Has increased to such an extent that we were compelled to build an addition to our already large store, and are now prepared to do a larger business than ever before. Our Mr. Rehder has just returned from the Northern Markets where he has purchased one of the largest stocks ever brought to this market. Here are some of the New Goods.

7,000 yards splendid Unbleaching 5c a yard.
3,000 yards heavy Canton Flannel 8c a yard.
4[illegible] rolls Fancy Matting 12½c a yard.
20 rolls 35c Matting 25c a yard.
500 yards Hemp Carpet one yard wide 12½c a yard.
3,000 yards 8c Apron Ginghams 5c a yard.
125 cases Shoes 25c to $4 a pair.
60 pair Lace Curtains 45c a pair.
Chenille Curtains, full size, $1 25 a pair.
150 rolls Crepe Paper, all shades, 18c a roll.
5,000 yards fast color Calicoes 5c a yard.
Red and White Flannels 15c a yard.
Extra quality Long Waists Corsets 50c.
300 Rugs 25c, 45c, 65c up to $5.
400 Window Shades 10c and up.

Largest and Cheapest Line of Clothing.

Men's odd Pants 45c and upwards.
Children's Vests 40c and upwards.
Men's Wool Undershirts 10c.
100 $2.25 Capes $1.50.

Big Stock of Plush and Astraghan Capes and Jackets.

Table and Floor Oil Cloths.
Sweaters 25c and up.
25c Ribbed Hose 15c.
150 Blankets 50c and up.
Door Mats, Curtain Poles, Brass Extension Rods.
6,000 yards Embroideries, cheapest lot ever shown.
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Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and upwards.
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Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $3.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2 00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1,50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

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Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

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For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

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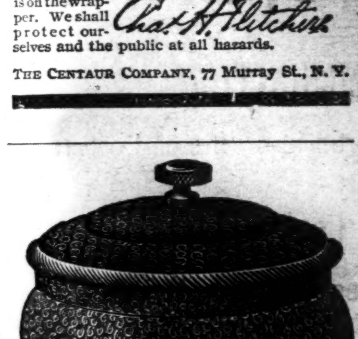

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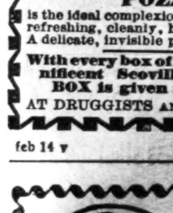

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The Morning Star.

SWEET MOTHER.

In what low estate
Lies the God of all!
Cattle in their stall
Round about him wait,
And his sweet mother.

Who are these that come,
Kneel and bow the head
Round his rude bed?
Earth, or heaven, their home?
Say, sweet mother!

Child or angel? Who
On this blessed night
Is it, till the light
Shareth watch with you
Quietly, sweet mother?

What is left unsaid
Ask not. Spirits pure
Only may endure
Watch at this child's bed
With his sweet mother.

Grant us, child, thy grace,
With child's or angel's heart,
How to do our part!
Grant us here a place
With thy sweet mother!

—Selwyn Image.

HIS TRIP TO EUROPE.

How Edison's Father Made the Tour and Didn't Come Back Broke.

Mr. Edison was very fond of his old father, who was physically a giant and at 65 could outrun, outjump and outdo any soldier at Fort Gratiot, near where he lived. The elder Edison was very economical in his habits and disliked anything that looked like extravagance or waste of money. He had an old crony at Port Huron, who was just the opposite. They differed in political belief also and would often argue through an entire night on some point of political difference. They were great friends, however, and constantly together. A few years ago Mr. Edison decided to send his father to Europe and concluded to send his old crony along with him. Mr. Edison secured their passage on one of the best of the Cunard steamers, gave his father a handsome letter of credit and started them off. A few weeks passed and Edison got no news of the two travelers. He had ample faith in their ability to take care of themselves and thought, "Well, they will soon want some more money and then I will hear from them." A month or more passed, but still no letter.

One day he was sitting in his laboratory at Menlo Park, when who should come in but the two old men.

"Why, how did you get back, and why didn't you write me for some more money?" demanded the son.

"Didn't need it," replied his father. "My friend here would have spent it all in a month, but I kept the bag. I made him walk."

And so he had. With a letter of credit for $1,500 in his pocket the elder Edison had made his companion scour Great Britain on foot. When they got to a city, they put up at the cheapest hotels and to crown it all they had come home in the steerage with 500 Poles.

"Here's your balance," said the sturdy old man, and he counted out $800 back into the hands of his son, who was so convulsed with laughter at the old man's story that he could hardly count it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How to Splice a Fish Line.

One of the things the fisherman for big fish knows how to do is to splice a line. He may need a line 150 yards or so long and not be able to get one more than 50 or 75 yards long. He takes two or more lines, cuts off the ends square with sharp shears, unravels an inch and a half of the end of each of the two lines and tapers off the raveled parts to points with sharp scissors. Then he works them with cobbler's wax, or, lacking that, beeswax, till the tapered parts are thoroughly waxed. He rubs them gently together with his thumb and forefinger till the tapered parts are well welded together. Then he takes a stout silk thread, waxes it, and winds it around and around the spliced part, taking care that at each turn of the thread it does not overlap or show the welding, till the whole length of the splice and a little more at each end has been wound. This done tightly, he makes several loose turns—four or five—and sticks the end of the silk thread back under the loose rounds and pulls it taut evenly. He cuts the silk off so close to the winding that the end is invisible. A polish is put on to the splicing by softening a little beeswax by heat and rubbing it into the splice thoroughly by working it back and forth between the palms of his hands, and then he has a splice as strong and lasting as the line, which will run through the rod's rings like any intact line.—New York Sun.

Baby's Kingdom.

No matter how small your house is, set apart one room which is to be used as a nursery, and make a strenuous effort to have two such—one to be used for the night and the other for the day, so that the child never sleeps in the room where he has spent his day. In summer this is of not so much importance, since the child is naturally in the open air all day and can sleep in his nursery without detriment, but in winter the case is quite different and deserves thought and discussion.

Select the sunniest, airiest room in the house—a southern or western exposure is best. Let it be near the roof as convenient, as this is the driest and warmest part of the house, and, being somewhat remote from the kitchen, will not tempt the cook and housemaid to gossip with the nurse, a form of society not to be chosen for the little ones old enough to listen and understand.

There should never be standing washbasins or bathtubs in either nursery, and the nurse must be carefully watched in the matter of leaving waste jars unemptied.

So few houses can give the two nurseries that the child for some time sleeps in the mother's room, and many women would choose this in any case. When it is done, the bedroom must be carefully selected and put under the same rules as the nursery.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Color In Furnishing.

Handsome old tapestries are of course the richest furniture coverings that one can have. Numbers of pieces that were made in times gone by for the chateaux of the French aristocracy have in recent years found their way across the ocean and are now being sat upon daily by wealthy New Yorkers. These are of course far beyond the means of the average person, but very effective imitations are now being made in cotton, which have decided advantages over the machine made woolen materials of that sort, being softer in tone, proof against moths and considerably cheaper.

One of the prettiest houses at Tuxedo park has a drawing room in which the walls and furniture coverings are of crimson satin brocade, the woodwork and frames of the chairs and sofas being of white. This combination of color is worth remembering, even if one cannot afford the satin brocade.

Blue is a pretty color for a bedroom, but a bad one to make the prevailing tone in a sitting room or parlor, as it necessitates the exclusion of so many other shades.

Terra cotta is a good color for walls in a room or hall where there is plenty of light. For a room that does not get the sun nothing is more cheerful than yellow. A crimson background is the best for showing off pictures. Artists all agree about this.—New York Letter.

Deep Water.

It seems that during a recent surveying cruise of a British vessel south of the Friendly isles, in the south Pacific, an attempt was made to obtain the depth of water within a small area which previous sounding had shown to be very deep. At the first attempt the wire went down 25,800 feet and then, in consequence of some defect, it snapped before the bottom was reached and, the wind and sea becoming rough, nothing could be done until the conditions were more favorable. The next cast was taken in south latitude 28 degrees 40 minutes, west longitude 175 degrees 10 minutes, this time the operation being more successful, though still incomplete, for the wire again proving imperfect it once more snapped—the depth attained on this occasion being 29,400 feet—without touching the bed of the ocean. This spot, therefore, is declared to be the deepest water now known in any part of the world. A few years ago, it appears, bottom was touched at 26,568 feet at a position about 60 miles nearer the Friendly isles than that above named.

A BATH OF BLOOD.

The Ordeal Which a Turkish Princess Was Compelled to Undergo.

It might have happened in the "Arabian Nights," but as a fact it took place at Pahang not long ago. Tungku Long, beloved daughter of the sultan by his more beloved wife Tungku Ampuan (of whose charms we have all heard, of course), was held in bondage by his majesty of Trengganu. We really cannot say how the young lady got into the clutches of the sultan of Trengganu, because we have neglected Malaysian politics of late. But the point is quite immaterial. The thing is that the lady was virtually in prison.

Her father, consequent upon this shame, swore two things. He would utterly annihilate Trengganu if only his hands were not tied "behind the regis of British protection," and, anyway, he would, if his daughter came back to him sound in body and limb, give a great feast to many hundreds of Malays, and would, moreover, slaughter several bullocks, in whose blood the lady should be bathed. Now, when the poorest Malay makes a vow of this sort he calls it menyaat, registers it before the high priest and keeps it. Should a sultan do less? Not if he would be rewarded in the hereafter. So when the man at Trengganu released Tungku Long, and the young lady returned with pomp to the ancestral home, her papa proceeded straightway to fulfill his vow. Malays from up stream and down stream, Malays rich and poor were invited to the palace of Sultan Ahmad, on an auspicious day—Jemaat—chosen after long consultation with the oracles. The number of guests was not far short of 1,000, and they were treated quite in accordance with the hospitable reputation of this monarch.

There were six bullocks (whose blood was to be used in the crowning ceremony) and uncounted goats, geese, ducks and fowls, with fruits unheard of in the west, and strange drinks, guaranteed to make you drunk in ten minutes. The bullocks were the piece de resistance and followed the dessert. Being part of the sacrifice, as it were, they were dispatched with honors in the presence of the assembled guests. They were lashed together two and two and neck and neck. Their jugulars were severed by a silver krise—a charming, wavy sort of weapon—and every drop of blood as it flowed fell into a huge silver caldron, a necessary appurtenance to every self respecting sultan's menage, though only used on ceremonial occasions. Perfumed water was added a discretion and in order to reduce the fluid to a reasonably thin consistency. Then the caldron was removed under the direction of the inevitable priests to the palace itself. The sultan preceded it, and his guests followed it, the holy men meantime chanting weird melodies to an accompaniment of barbarous noises played on barbarous instruments. High on a throne of regal state which was erected on a dais sat Tungku Long, resplendent in beauty (of the high cheek boned variety), gold, precious stones and gorgeous silks and surrounded by 50 chosen maidens, all vying with each other (it is a thing common to the sex) to show off to the best advantage their faces and figures and fine raiment and attended by an equal number of the local nobility clothed in choicest silks and armed with gold and silver hilted krises. Over the costly and beautiful garments worn by the princess and over her head decked with jewels the diluted blood of the bullocks was poured by the attendants till the caldron was empty. Then Tungku Long was removed to another apartment, where, we understand, she took the taste of the blood away by another bath of perfumed water alone.—London Standard.

Enthusiasm Made to Order.

In the meanwhile Napoleon was hurrying toward Spain, whither, too, the legions of his grand army, released by the evacuation of Prussia, had already been ordered. Baylen and Cintra must be retrieved at any cost. As the splendid array of soldiers passed through France they were received like men who had already conquered. The civil authorities spread banquets for them, compliments rained from the honeyed lips of chosen orators, poets sang their sweetest strains on the theme of their glories. This appeared a spontaneous outburst to the troops, and they marched with the elasticity of enthusiasm to their task. The curious may read today what the army could not know—that by Napoleon's personal decree the ministry of war had prepared every detail of that triumph, that the prefects acted under stringent orders, that three sets of warlike songs were written by commission in Paris and forwarded each one to various points, so that, as the emperor wrote, "the soldier may not hear the same thing twice." His success was complete, and the jubilations had every appearance of being genuine.—Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

"Out of Order."

At a club meeting where the members, though old men, wrangled like so many schoolboys this scene occurred, and the Louisville Commercial reports it:

A feeble old man whose yellow complexion indicated liver troubles offered a resolution. His opponent got up and excitedly exclaimed:

"Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is out of order and therefore cannot offer the resolution."

The old man replied in an equally excited manner: "Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is right. I am out of order. The doctor told me this morning that my liver was all out of order. But, Mr. Chairman, I should like to see the clause in the constitution which says that if a man is sick he cannot present a resolution."

The old fellow is still wondering why his hearers laughed.

Assuredly a Luxury.

"Father, what is a luxury?" asked little Johnny the other night as he wrapped himself around the parlor stove.

"A luxury? Why, it's something we don't really need, you know; a thing we can do without."

"Well, then," replied the logical youth, "what a luxury a mosquito net must be in winter!"—Harlem Life.

A SALT WATER WELL.

Sunk For the Supply of Pools and Tanks at the New York Aquarium.

The salt water pools and tanks of the New York aquarium at Battery park are supplied from a well sunk on the premises. The aquarium's salt water supply was originally drawn direct from the bay through an intake pipe carried out near the bottom from the Battery sea wall. The water thus taken was filtered in the usual manner before delivering it into the pools. This source of supply was continued until the completion of the salt water well.

The Castle Garden structure, in which the aquarium is located, is built on made ground. The tide was known to rise and fall under some parts of the building. There is a cellar under that part of the building which fronts on Battery park, and there an excavation was made with a view to the sinking of a salt water well. This excavation was carried down to a point below tide level, 7 feet below the cellar and 18 feet below the floor of the aquarium, through made ground found to consist of a number of feet of stone and gravel filled in on top of two tiers of logs laid crosswise and resting upon stone thrown in on the bottom. In this excavation, which was about 250 feet inland from the Battery sea wall, the tide rose and fell about one hour later than its rise and fall in the open waters adjacent to the Battery. The tests of this temporary well as to supply and characteristics being satisfactory, work was begun upon the permanent plant now in use.

The well was carried down to a depth of 17 feet, and a perforated iron tube was sunk in it, within which was placed the suction pipe of the pump that is attached to it. The water is drawn through a wrought iron galvanized pipe 7 inches in diameter and 207 feet in length, which, with a number of easy bends, follows along inside the wall of a section of the nearly circular building from the well to the pump, which is located near the boiler room and the aquarium's supply tanks. The capacity of the pump is 600 gallons a minute. It has been tested to the full capacity of the delivery pipe, with the result of showing ample supply in the well. The requirements of the aquarium, however, are less than this.

The water from the well is of the same density as that taken from the open bay. It is ten degrees warmer in winter and about ten degrees cooler in summer. It is drawn through what is in effect a great natural filter, and it is beautifully clear. This supply is desirable for the aquarium stock, and its economy is obvious, doing away, as it does, with the use of artificial filters and the need for the material required in operating them.

There is, so far as Dr. Bean of the aquarium is informed, no other aquarium in the world with a like source of salt water supply.—New York Sun.

Happy Youth.

"What would we not give," says Mr. Gozlim, "for the uncloyed appetite of youth! Here am I, tired of chicken and sick of roast beef, but my young son comes in from school in the afternoon and asks for bread and butter. He goes from the kitchen to the dining room, eating one slice and carrying three more, which he arranges in front of him on the dining room table at equal distances apart, one back of the other in columns by companies, a whole battalion of joys! As he eats he moves up the reserves and is happy; happy on bread and butter. Oh, happy youth!"—New York Sun.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. †

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HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

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Yours respectfully, P. H. Marbury,
Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

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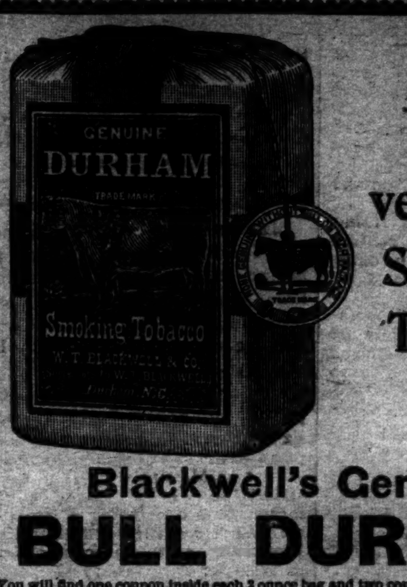

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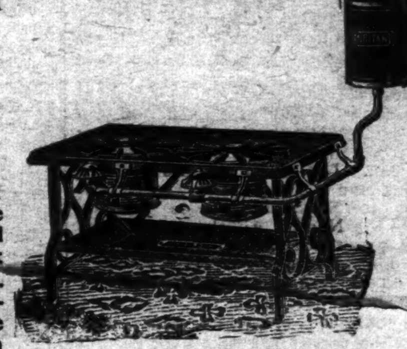

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*5	†8		†7	‡6
A M	P M	—Wilmington—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	2 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	8 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville......Lv		12 15
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 43	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv..Maysville.........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 20	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville.....Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 2.	Ar..Newbern...........Lv	9 20	8 40
	P M		A M	

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Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.

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Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
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H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Sept. 17, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.02 a m, Warsaw 11.14 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 12.52 p m, Rocky Mount 1.35 p m, Tarboro 2.40 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.40 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 1.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.35 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.15 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.03 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.15 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.51 a m, Magnolia 8.03 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.55 a m, Columbia 5.45 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 7.10 a m, Florence 8.50 a m, Marion 9.31 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.12 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.28 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9 53 a m and 6 20 p m, arrives Washington 11 35 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 7 50 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.30 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 11.30 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a m, arrive Latta 9.34 a m, Dillon 9.50 a m, Rowland 9 59 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 06 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.55 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8 55 a m, 9 40 a m and 7 45 p m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, 10 20 a m and 8 15 p m, leave Darlington 9 31 a m and 10 40 a m, arrive Cheraw 10 40 a m and 12 30 p m, leave Cheraw 12 45 p m, arrive Wadesboro 2 25 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3 p m, arrive Cheraw 4 40 p m, leave Cheraw 4 50 p m and 5 20 p m, arrive Darlington 7 p m and 6 27 p m. Leave Darlington 7 80 a m, 6 30 and 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8.05 p m, 7 p m and 8 16 a m. Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floyds 7 30 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9 30 a m, arrive Floyds 9.40 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m, Sumter 9 25 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 6 50 p m, Darlington 8.15 p m, arrive Bennettsville 9 09 p m, Gibson 9 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 05 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m, arrive Sumter 9.30 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.10 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.56 p m, Fayetteville 4.36 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 52 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.49 a m, Smithfield 12.27 p m, Selma 12.34 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.33 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 38 a m, Creston 5 2 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 17 p m, Creston 5 16 p m, Sumter 6 05 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leave Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6 05 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. sep 27 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.		STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	
....	4 12	Kinston	10 32	....
5 15	5 20	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 40	Morehead City	8 01	8 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

SCHEDULE OF THE

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

IN EFFECT ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 14th, 1896.

TRAINS GOING.

Leave Wilmington—Daily except Sunday—6 30 a. m., 10.10 a. m.; 2.30 p. m.

Leave Wilmington—Sunday—10.00 a. m.; 2.30 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean View—Daily except Sunday—7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m.; 5.30 p. m., 9.00 p. m.

Leave Ocean View—Sunday—12.00 m.; 6.00 p. m.

sep 13 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT AUGUST 23, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY
No. 1.		No. 2.
7 35 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lv	7 35 a.
4 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 45 a m
4 33 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	11 05 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 15 "
3 19 "	Lv....Sanford.....Lv	12 40 p. m
1 22 a m	Lv.....Climax......Lv	2 40 "
1 03 "	Lv....Greensboro...Ar	3 08 "
12 58 "	Ar....Greensboro...Lv	3 15 "
12 12 a m	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 02 "
11 45 "	Lv...Walnut Cove...Ar	4 32 "
11 37 "	Ar..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 38 "
11 09 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 12 "
9 43 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 35 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY
No. 3.		No. 4.
7 15 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 45 a. m.
6 15 "	Lv....Maxton.....Ar	9 45 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	10 15 "
5 00 "	Lv....Hope Mills...Lv	10 58 "
4 43 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 10

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday.
No. 15. MIXED.		No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
4 03 "	Lv.....Climax.....Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv...Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..........................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison............................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND,	No. 15. MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Madison.............................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro.........................	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

aug 22 tf

SEABOARD S.A.L. AIR LINE

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No. 41	No. 403
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	P. M. * 3 20	A. M.
Arrive Maxton	"	6 19	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 52
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 35
Arrive Lincolnton	"		P. M. 12 55
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton			3 00
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	A. M. † 9 25	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 4[illegible]	
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L.		P. M. † 5 30
" Kollock	"		5 50
" Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	P. M. * 3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 05	A. M. *10 45
Arrive Chester	"	10 32	12 08
" Clinton	"	[illegible] 58	P. M. 1 20
" Greenwood	"	[illegible]	2 33
" Abbeville	"	1 22	[illegible]
" Elberton	"	2 2[illegible]	
" Athens	"	3 3[illegible]	[illegible]
" Atlanta	"	3 5[illegible]	6 45
Leave Atlanta	A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	P. M. 4 10	
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30	
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	A. M. *10 00	P. M. * 4 30
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C.	A. M. † 9 35	P. M. * 5 05
Arrive Macon	M & N.		* 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 38	No 402
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L		P. M. * 3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	A. M. * 8 15	10 35
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
" Raleigh	"	11 26	A. M. 1 21
" Henderson	"	P. M. 1 00	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L	* 5 50	* 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L	P. M. * 6 40	* 6 40
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
" Baltimore	"	A. M. 12 43	12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 51

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12 50 noon Daily, and 8.50 a. m. daily except Monday.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta, Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth, Trains 402, 403, 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington, Trains 403 and 402. Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."

Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond, Trains 402 and 403.

Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest.

Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

For further information apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.

E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

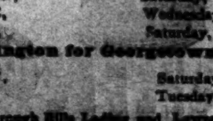
ma 12 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

ONEIDA, Saturday, Sept. 12
CROATAN, Saturday, Sept. 19
PAWNEE, Wednesday, Sept. 23

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN, Saturday, Sep. 12
PAWNEE, Wednesday, Sept. 16
ONEIDA, Saturday, Sept. 19

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

PAWNEE, Saturday, Sept. 12
ONEIDA, Tuesday, Sept. 15

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.

sep 11 tf

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 8

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1896

ANOTHER HURRICANE.

Several Towns in Florida Destroyed—Thirty or Forty Persons Killed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., September 30:—The *Constitution* received the following at midnight: "Hurricane cuts through Florida; several towns destroyed; thirty or forty killed."

Additional specials to the *Constitution* from Jacksonville, Fla., says the hurricane entered Florida at Cedar Keys, a town of 1,500 inhabitants, about one hundred miles southwest of Jacksonville.

The only report from Cedar Keys comes by way of Gainesville, fifty miles northeast of the Gulf town, and is to the effect that Cedar Keys has been swept away.

After demolishing Cedar Keys, the storm, moving in a northeasterly direction, struck Williston, a village of 400 inhabitants. At that place eleven houses were wrecked, one person killed and fifteen wounded, some, it is feared, fatally.

In Baker county, which adjoins Bradford, the work of destruction was continued. McClenny, Sanderson, Glen, St. Mary and Olustee, in this county, were almost completely destroyed. At Olustee three churches were blown from their foundations. No one was killed outright in these towns, but over twenty were injured, of whom Mrs. Richardson James McAlpin and Noah Webster will die.

Continuing in Suwanee county the hurricane struck Live Oak, demolishing many houses and injuring several persons, but none fatally. Welborn, in Suwanee county, was also wrecked.

Leaving Suwanee, the storm continued its work of destruction in Columbia county. Lake City was in the hurricane's path and suffered severely. The State Agricultural College at Lake City was badly damaged and panic prevailed among the students.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Storm Unroofed and Wrecked Buildings at Florence and Marion.

FLORENCE, Sept. 29.—Considerable damage was done all over the city, among the most important of which was the blowing down of Gilbert's undertaking establishment, large two-story work shop belonging to Mr. C. E. Jarrot, under which a mule was caught, but not killed. The African Methodist Episcopal church, a building 60x150 feet, was careened over about 18 inches, and so badly damaged that it will have to be pulled down. The entire porch, about 100 feet long, on the second floor at the Jacobi Hotel, was carried over the top of the hotel building and laid across the tracks of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad in front of the building. A part of the tin roof of the First Methodist church was carried away, and numbers of tin roofs on other buildings were rolled up as though they were paper.

MARION, September 29.—The wind blew strongly all day, and about 3 o'clock it assumed the proportions of a gale. The tobacco prizery occupied by the American Tobacco Company was blown down. A portion of the Baptist church steeple was blown off, and also a portion of the tin roof of the depot. The chimney of T. J. Monroe's dwelling was blown down, wrecking a part of the roof. During the storm the large brick building known as the McMillan House caught, but the flames were put out before much damage had been done.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

December Wheat Closed Higher—Corn and Oats Advanced — Pork Products Were Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The wheat market was active and higher to-day, buying for local and foreign account was heavy and prices advanced sharply on the demand. Closing Liverpool cables were ½@1¼d higher. Exports were moderate. Cash wheat was strong and 2c higher. December wheat closed 1⅜c higher. Estimated receipts for to-morrow 183 cars.

Corn took motive from wheat and advanced. Estimated receipts for to-morrow 625 cars. May corn closed ¼c higher than yesterday.

Oats were firm in sympathy with the other markets. Estimated recipts for to-morrow 385 cars. May oats closed ⅛@¼c higher.

Provisions were quiet and easy. Offerings were liberal and the demand slow. January pork closed 2½c lower, January lard 7½c lower, January ribs 2½@5c lower.

DO NOT EXPERIMENT in so important a matter as your health. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus keep yourself strong and healthy.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents. †

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGED

Against the President and Cashier of the Bank of Commerce of New Orleans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, September 30.—The grand jury to day brought in seven indictments for embezzlement against President Nicholls and Cashier DeBlanc, of the suspended Bank of Commerce. The specified charges are that they at various times misappropriated sums that had been deposited in the bank, beginning on July 23d, 1878, when they took $23,500 and from that time until February, 1894, an aggregate of $96,000 is charged to have been taken by them. The men were at once arrested and held in bonds of $24,500 each, which they have not been able to give. They are in the custody of the sheriff.

ROYAL

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BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A Cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

CYCLONE AT SAVANNAH.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS.

Seven Lives Lost—Great Damage to Shipping—Railroad Depots Destroyed—Every House in the City More or Less Damaged.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 29.—Seven lives lost, a million dollars' worth of property destroyed, is the record of the cyclone which swept Savannah from 12.30 a. m. until 12.15 p. m. to-day. The loss of life and damage to property are yet mere estimates and both may be greater than now known. The storm which has been lurking in the Eastern Gulf for the past two days swept rapidly across Florida; at 8 o'clock this morning it was at Jacksonville, and without warning burst upon Savannah.

In half an hour it had done its work. The streets were filled with wreckage; hardly a house escaped without more or less damage, though there are comparatively few total wrecks.

Three hours before the storm was at its height the weather observer said that the wind would not exceed a velocity of thirty miles an hour. It began to rise at 11 o'clock. Half an hour later it was blowing sixty miles an hour, and the air was filled with flying debris. When the wind reached a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour, the instruments at the weather station were blown away. At noon the barometer dropped to 29 20 and at 12.15 p. m. was 28 95.

The storm was terrific in its intensity, exceeding that of the great cyclone of 1893, which devastated the South Carolina coast. The shortness of its duration was all that saved a complete annihilation of everything within its range. The storm came from the southeast, and swept directly over the city. Hardly a public building escaped its fury. The forest trees around the city were laid in swaths. The parks are in ruins, and many buildings were razed to the ground. The immense Plant system passenger depot was the first building in the path of the storm, and was a complete wreck. The magnificent prize train of the Plant system, exhibited at the Cotton States Exposition and stored in a shed, was wrecked and the cars are almost a total loss. The Central Railroad, with Georgia and Alabama Railroad freight houses, on the opposite side of the city, were unroofed and the walls demolished. The theatre was partially unroofed, and the Second Baptist Church is almost a total wreck. The Savannah Hospital and Gain Infirmary were damaged. The Suburban street railway sheds, in which were stored twenty cars, were blown down. Nearly every store in the retail section of the city was more or less damaged. The damage to the shipping was less than in 1893. About $100,000 to $150,000 is believed to be a low estimate of the damage to it.

Telegraphic communication was cut off at the beginning of the storm, and not a wire has been working in any direction since noon, this report being sent out by train for transmission from Millen, Ga. The Western Union Telegraph Company has its forces of linemen out in all directions to re-establish communication. The only train to arrive in the city since the storm began is the north-bound Plant system fast mail, which arrived two hours late and is still here awaiting information as to the condition of the track north of here. A special train was sent out late this afternoon over the Plant system, but has not yet returned. The Central Railroad will run out a special train to-night. No trains have passed over the Florida Central & Peninsula Railroad.

One of the most complete wrecks is Forsythe Park, which was the pride of the city. Three-fourths of the trees were blown down, or torn up by the roots, and are lying in every direction. The city is in a tangle of wires. The street car lines stopped running soon after the blow began, and the cars are standing on the tracks in every part of the city, blocked in by trees and the debris of fallen buildings. The warehouses on the river front were heavily damaged. The Savannah Guano Company's mills and the Southern Cotton Oil Company's mill and storage sheds on the river front were badly wrecked. The heaviest damage was sustained by Comer, Hull, & Co., their mill being almost a total wreck.

At Gordon wharf a flying timber from a building a hundred feet away struck Wallace Johnson, a clerk, killing him instantly. W. S. Thompson was killed instantly at the wreck of A. S. Bacon & Co.'s lumber mills. Several negroes were also injured in the destruction of Gordon wharf.

Four negroes in Southville, a colored settlement in the southern portion of the city, were caught under a falling roof and killed.

SAVANNAH, September 30.—The fatalities by yesterday's storm, so far, foot up eleven. The body of Capt. Chas. E. Murray, of the ill-fated tug Robert Turner, which was blown ashore in the Savannah river, was found to-day, wedged in a training wall. It was brought to the city by a rescue tug. Later, the body of one of the deck hands was picked up by the U. S. revenue steamer Tybee, which has been on relief duty since the storm subsided. James McClure, a passenger on the Turner, and two deck hands are still missing. Fanny Jackson, colored, who was injured by a falling roof in Southville, died to-day. Reilly Williams, colored, 75 years old, crushed under a roof, died to-night. The injured have all been removed to the hospitals or their homes. Three are fatally injured and will die.

The fatalities are likely to be much greater when reports have been received from the sea islands.

The damage to shipping is heavy. The steamer Gov. Safford, which left Beaufort, S. C., for Savannah Tuesday morning, went ashore on Daufuskie Island, and is lying one hundred yards high and dry inland. The steamer Star went to her assistance this morning, but has not returned. Much anxiety is felt for the tug Cythia, which left here before the storm with a barge in tow for Brunswick. The barques Cuba and Rosenius, which drifted from their moorings and went ashore, it is believed may be saved. The schooners Island City and B. D. Metcalf, which went ashore on their way to sea, are not damaged. The barque Kylemore broke away from her anchorage at quarantine and is lying against a training wall half a mile away. Loss on the small sailing vessels is heavy. Upwards of twenty are reported ashore in the marshes and creeks and on the beach at the mouth of the river. Most of these were small coasting vessels plying between Savannah and neighboring ports. The full extent of the damage and loss of life will not be known for several days.

The centre of the storm passed east of Savannah and struck inland, north of here. The damage on the South Carolina coast is believed to be heavy, but so far little loss of life is reported. The rice plantations on the Carolina side of the Savannah river and along the river west of here suffered heavily. The rice in the fields was little injured, being covered with water, but the storehouses and mills are wrecked, and the rice stored is a total loss. The plantations on the Ogeechee and Altamaha rivers on the Georgia side also were heavily damaged.

The damage in the city will probably exceed $1,000,000. Hardly a building escaped and thousands of houses are roofless. The work of clearing away the wreckage from the streets went on all night and to-day most of the streets are passable. The parks are pitiable sights. Tall trees, blown up by their roots or broken in two, lie in swaths across shrubbery and flowers. The ruin is complete. The famous Bonaventure Cemetery, four miles from Savannah, on the Thunderbolt road, is a scene of ruin. There, and in picturesque Laurel Grove Cemetery, monuments and grave stones are overturned and, in some instances, the vaults are broken in. At the suburban villages and resorts Summer residences were blown away and yachts and pleasure steamers were driven ashore, in some instances high and dry on the low bluffs.

The historic Bethesda Orphan Home, founded by George Whitfield a century and a half ago, seven miles in the country from Savannah, was heavily damaged, but no loss of life occurred.

Three street car lines started operations at noon to-day. The others are still tied up and the cars are standing on the tracks all over the city. The loss to the electric lines is estimated at $100 000.

The electric light, telephone, police and fire alarm systems are all down. The Western Union Telegraph Company has forces of men all along its lines.

The damage to the railroads will foot up over $250,000. The wreckage of the Plant System passenger depot and the Georgia & Alabama Railroad freight warehouse has been partially cleared away, so that the yards and tracks are passable and trains are running on time.

Lighthouse-keeper Evans reached the city in a boat late this afternoon with the first news from Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river. The storm there was severe. All of the hotels are damaged, and the pavilions of the Hotel Tybee and Southern Hotel, both large structures, were carried away. The Chatham Artillery club house, at the south end of the beach, was unroofed. The cottages fronting the beach for a distance of four miles are all damaged. The sea was driven over the low islands between Tybee and the city, and it is believed the Tybee railroad is washed away on McQueen's Island—a distance of several miles. The road was constructed on the marsh, and the loss will be heavy. There is believed to have been no loss of life on Tybee.

A special to the *Morning News* from Burroughs, Ga., says: "The storm started here yesterday at 10 o'clock and lasted until 1.15 o'clock. The trees were blown down in the woods and roads. About fifteen houses in different places are blown down. All the stacks in the rice fields are blown down. The new Ogeechee Baptist church at Shiloh and the new Episcopalian church are blown to the ground. Three lives are lost and several persons crippled. The loss is estimated at $60,000. Every person had to leave his house and go out in the open field to save his life. There has never been such a storm here since 1854."

Nearly every telegraph wire out of Savannah is still prostrated. Storm news is coming to the *Morning News* from many points in Georgia and Florida by mail. The storm appears to have struck land at Tampa and swept northward to Savannah, thence jumping on to the North. All the correspondents agree that the velocity of the wind was unusually high, even for a tornado, but its duration at each place was short—about an hour. Had the storm been long continued, everything in its path would have been levelled to the ground and the loss of life must of necessity have been large.

Brunswick was wrecked by the hurricane. The property loss is estimated at between $350,000 and $500,000. Loss of life is four, so far as known. The victims are all colored: John Jefferson and baby, A. Davis, William Daniels. The injured, so far as known, are Mrs. M. Wiggins and child and Mrs. Richard Purcell. These three have their heads crushed in, but will probably recover.

The greatest losers of property are: Electric and Gas Company plant, demolished, $20,000; Glauber & Isaacs, wholesale grain and grocery warehouse, total wreck, loss $30,000; opera house, total loss, lost $4,000; Jacob L. Beach, residence partly wrecked; Downing Company, wholesale groceries; Brunswick Grocery Company; E. H. Mason & Co., ship chandlers; Brieseneck's brick building and warehouse; J. B. Wright's brick building; Oglethorpe Bank building; J. S. Wright's building; Scarlett block; Crovatt block; Ward block, Willis block, all seriously injured; St. John's church wrecked completely; St. Anthinasus church and school buildings were wrecked completely; St. Mark's church badly damaged; Altamaha Cypress mills badly damaged, as to destruction of lumber, fire department bell tower badly damaged; court house damaged considerably, so as to be unsafe for further use. Partial damage is done to the City Hall, Plant system shops, Southern Railway warehouses, Union depot, Gwinn's warehouse and ice factory, and numerous other business and private dwellings.

In shipping circles the damage is terrific. A detailed loss up to date is as follows: The Spanish barque Encarnation, loaded for sea and anchored across the shoals, drifted in and is aground, badly listed and rigging nearly destroyed. On the marsh side of Turtle river is a three-masted schooner aground between quarantine and South Brunswick. It is the Lizzie E. Dennison, from quarantine. The Norwegian barque Longfellow lost her jibboom and is ashore across from the Plant system dock. The American barque H. L. Routh had her windlass broken and is lying ashore, between McCullough's dock and quarantine. The brig Jennie Hulbert, loaded and down the river, was blown over to Brandy Point and is aground. The schooner Sarah Fuller broke her hawser and is ashore off the Brunswick & Western docks. The schooner Harold was dismantled and sunk, with 5,000 pounds of dynamite off the Brunswick & Western docks.

At Sterling station several houses are down, and one lady, Mrs. Clark, badly injured by falling timber.

At St. Simons Mills, the Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company suffered severe loss.

In the railroad yards in Brunswick almost every tin-covered freight car is unroofed. All the telephone, telegraph and electric light wires are down, and the damage cannot be well estimated. At the quarantine station several of the buildings, including the officers' quarters, are down, but Surgeon Burford is safe. At the new docks of the Southern Railway the eastern warehouse is down, and much other damage done. Hanover Park, the pride of Brunswick, is wrecked. Every street is strewn with debris.

At Folkston, Ga., Tom Wright, a negro barber, was killed in the ruins of his house as it collapsed beneath the awful fury of the wind. Many other houses there were demolished or partly wrecked, and the small loss of life is looked upon as surprising. The Methodist church, in the northeastern part of the town, is blown to atoms. The Graded School building, constructed of heavy timber and thought to be the strongest in town, is in ruins. The teacher and thirty-eight students were in the building when it collapsed, and all escaped unhurt, except Miss Kathleen Roddenberry, who received a slight wound on the head.

Reports from Boulogne, across the river from Folkston, say that several people were killed and others injured, but no verification of these reports has reached the *Morning News* yet.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, September 30.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 24½c; sales 75 bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; prices: B, C, D $1 30, E, F $1 45, G $1 50, H $1 50, I $1 50 K $1 50, M $1 60, N $1 80, W G $3 00, W W $3 10.

SAVANNAH, September 30.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales 591 casks; receipts 806 casks. Rosin was firm; sales 1,000 barrels; receipts 1 531 barrels. A, B, C D $1 40, E, F, $1 55, G $1 55, H, I $1 55, K $1 60, M $1 75, N $2 00, W G $3 15, W W $3 25.

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

HON. WM. J. BRYAN'S SPEECH AT MARTINSBURG.

His Audience Wildly Demonstrative—The Money Question Discussed—A Short Speech to a Crowd at Hancock, Maryland.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA, September 30.—The Bryan special train was a little behind time in reaching Martinsburg from Washington, caused by several washouts along the route. Mr. Bryan was accompanied by Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist National Committee, and a large delegation of State politicians. Few audiences of the same size addressed by Mr. Bryan in this campaign have been so wildly demonstrative as that at Martinsburg. The candidate arrived just as Jeff. Chandler, of California, was concluding a free coinage speech. He was introduced by Senator Faulkner, and in the course of his remarks said:

"In a platform questions are covered, but the election always turns upon some paramount issue, and in this campaign we have declared that the money question is the paramount issue. If there are other things in which you believe, the settlement of those things can be postponed until we have met and passed the crisis presented by the advocates of the gold standard. Our opponents, not we, are responsible for the fact that in this campaign we are engaged in a battle royal between the money power and the common people. These contests are always brought about by the aggressions of those who seek to use them as a means of private gain.

"All the great questions which have from time to time been forced upon the public have been forced not by the many but by the few, and the great struggles which have occupied the thought and the effort of the people of the world have been the struggles made by the means of self defence. And so in this campaign, the hosts are being marshalled to resist the aggressions of the gold standard. If I were to tell you that a foreign army was going to attack us or that a foreign navy was anchored at our gates, I could expect every one of you to join in an effort to protect your country from invasion. I announce to you that a foreign financial policy has not only invaded our country, but it has gained a fast hold here and a great national party, the Republican party, has declared that the foreign policy shall remain here until foreigners themselves shall consent to its retirement. (Applause) The gold standard idea is an imported idea, (applause) and, my friends, I care not whether you attempt to restrain it by a high tariff or a low tariff, I shall not be content until it shall be driven back and find no more a home in our midst. (Applause.) This contest upon which we have entered is not a temporary fight. Some of our Democratic friends who have worked with us in the past, tell us in this campaign that they will either work with the Republicans or stop half way between our ranks and the Republican ranks until they summon enough courage to go the other half and declare themselves Republicans. (Applause.) I want them to go, understanding that they go never to return until they come back in sackcloth and ashes. (Great applause.)

"If these men who have gained prominence through the honors given them by the Democratic party have an idea that they can withdraw in the face of the enemy and then be invited back to take command hereafter, they are making a mistake, the greatness of which will increase as the time goes on. This is no temporary disagreement. Those who leave the Democratic party to-day leave Democracy and can never excuse themselves hereafter." (Great applause).

The rest of Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to a discussion of the money question on lines followed by him in previous addresses. He contended that it was a simple question; that money was the creature of law; that debts and interest had not lessened under the gold standard, and in fact made points familiar to the readers of his speeches in practically the same language.

On the special train up the beautiful Potomac valley from Martinsburg to Cumberland Mr. Bryan made a few remarks to a small crowd at Hancock, Md., concluding as follows: "In going about over the country I have presented from time to time our cause as I understand it. Whether it results in my election or defeat is a matter of very little consequence to me, but I do believe that the people ought to be concerned as to the policies of this Government, and that they ought to make that interest manifest at the ballot box." (Cheers and applause.) Mr. Bryan's train reached Cumberland at 8 p. m.

GRAFTON, W. VA., September 30.—William J. Bryan's special train arrived here at 11.10 p. m., three hours late. Mr. Bryan addressed large and enthusiastic audiences at Cumberland and Keyser, both in the chilly air. Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis presented him to the crowd gathered at Keyser. It was his first earnest and unconditional declaration for the Chicago ticket. Mr. Bryan in his speech referred to the ex-Senator as follows:

"I am glad this man, ex-Senator Davis, is not afraid to trust the executive officer in the hands of a man who has always lived in the West. I am glad that this man of mature years is not afraid of those who have not reached that age in life. I am glad that one of the richest men in your State is not afraid to trust the Government in the hands of the people. I am glad to find a man who has employed a large number of men who does not try to control their votes. (Cheers for Davis and Bryan) I want on this occasion to call attention to the difference between a man like ex-Senator Davis, who thinks his men have sense enough to know how they ought to vote, as well as a right to vote for whom they please.

"I want to recognize between that man as an employer and the others, who are trying to coerce their employes and to disfranchise every man who works for them." (Cheers).

Small crowds which showed enthusiasm greeted Mr. Bryan at Piedmont, W. Va., Oakland, Md., and Terra Alta, W. Va., the last named place at the highest point touched by the Baltimore & Ohio in the Alleghenies.

The hour Mr. Bryan arrived here was late, but he decided not to disappoint the large number of people who had been waiting for him so long and made them a speech, after which he retired for the night.

Pickpockets followed the Bryan party all day and reaped a rich harvest in the crowds. Senator Faulkner lost his purse at Martinsburg, and sixty dollars were taken from Col. Fitzgerald, Populist candidate for Governor. At Cumberland ex-Senator Davis was robbed. At Keyser it was reported on the train after it left Keyser that a man from Piedmont had been stabbed and killed there in a political quarrel. Particulars could not be obtained.

Gov. McLaurin, of Mississippi, has just returned to Jackson from a tour of inspection of convict farms in the Delta, where Mississippi has 8,000 acres in cotton, and he reports that crops are much better than he expected. He says that in some places the State will make one bale to the acre.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

WEST INDIES TORNADO.

IT STRUCK WASHINGTON CITY TUESDAY NIGHT.

Damaged the White House, the State Department and the Patent Office—Churches and Theatres Suffered—Loss Estimated at Half a Million Dollars—Richmond, Va., Swept by the Winds—Great Damage to Churches, Factories and Other Buildings.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The West Indies tornado, which struck Washington between 11 p. m. and midnight last night, respected neither official nor diplomatic properties. It ripped off some of the coping of the White House and laid low most of the historic trees in the White House grounds, including the elm tree which Lincoln planted (and this gave the relic fanatics a fruitful field for their operations). It carried away a part of the roof of the State Department, where official documents are stored, but fortunately left them uninjured. The costly roof of the Patent Office was picked up and distributed all around the neighborhood, and skylights half an inch thick were remorselessly beaten in. The Naval Observatory, and in fact every other public building were more or less injured.

Churches and theatres suffered alike. The slate roof of the Church of the Covenant, where President Harrison used to worship was blown down and each square slate by a curious freak planted itself upright in the grass parking which surrounds the edifice. Still more disastrous was the fate of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Mr. Bryan recently attended, sitting in Mr. Lincoln's pew. The whole tower of the edifice was reduced to match wood and persons in search of souvenirs had no difficulty in obtaining them. Nearly every other church in the city suffered more or less and their antipodes, the theatres, were equally visited.

The total destruction to property in Washington City by the storm is estimated at nearly half a million dollars.

WASHINGTON, September 30. — A storm of almost unprecedented fury broke over this city last night and prostrated telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires in every direction. The wall of a building, the erection of which was nearly completed, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, collapsed. The west wall was blown in and crushed into the roofs of two adjoining buildings, one a saloon, and the other a lunch room. Several persons were for a time buried in the ruins, but with one exception were unhurt.

On Seventh street much damage to stores and other structures is reported. Shade trees in many parks and along the streets suffered in a lamentable degree, and the streets are practically blocked by the wrecks in many parts of the city.

PITTSBURG, PA, September 30.—The heavy rains and high winds which swept over the western part of the State last night and early this morning played havoc with the running schedules of nearly every railroad entering Pittsburg. The heaviest damage seems to have been east of the Allegheny mountains, and from the meagre reports received great damage has been done. All trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad are greatly delayed. The storm practically paralyzed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system, east, west, north, and south. Several washouts occurred near Akron, Ohio, on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, and telegraph wires were prostrated. Train No. 6, Chicago express, is hemmed in by landslides.

RICHMOND, VA., September 30.—The most violent wind storm ever known in this section burst upon the city last night about 9 o'clock and raged for some two hours. The wind was accompanied by rain and the blow was from the southwest. Trees were uprooted, fences blown down, windows blown in and houses unroofed in every direction. On Broad street, the roof of Jacob's clothing store was blown in on some sleeping children, and one of them was badly hurt. The steeple of the Second Baptist church was blown off, the point of it going into the Y. M. C. A. building, which is on the opposite side of the street, and doing considerable damage to that building.

A colored church in Manchester, just across the river from Richmond, was unroofed and the steeple blown down, and parts of the steeple of the Broad Street Methodist church and old St. John's Episcopal church, this city, were carried away. The wires of the city fire-alarm system were wrecked.

The tobacco factories especially seem to have suffered. The roofs were taken off the factories of the J. B. Pace Company, Yarborough & Cullingworth and the tank on the top of the Allen & Ginter factory, a branch of the American Tobacco Company, was blown off. The car barn of the Richmond Traction Company was also unroofed. Grace Episcopal church steeple and the Third Presbyterian church steeple were damaged. The streets were in total darkness all night, and the trolley cars had to stop running.

The same story of the storm comes to the *Dispatch* from all over the State east of the Blue Ridge. Barns and small outhouses were swept away, trees uprooted, residences unroofed, wires prostrated and general wreckage prevails.

The Original of Windfall.

The origin of the expression "windfall," which is used when one wishes to refer to a streak of good luck, dates back to the time of William the Conqueror. At that time it was a criminal offense to cut timber in the British forests without royal consent. All that could be gathered for fuel or other purposes was such limbs as the wind should happen to break and cast to the ground. On this account the peasants hailed a great windstorm as a blessing, because it was apt to cast enough of "windfalls" for winter firewood. From this old time forestry custom comes the modern application of the expression. At one time it was decreed that only such limbs and whole trees as should fall during the three summer months could be used as firewood, but the unjustness of the act was so plainly apparent that no attempt was ever made to enforce it.—St. Louis Republic.

Curious Storage of Hay.

An English traveler through Kashmir found in practice there a novel method of putting fodder up for winter use. The country lies in a valley among the Himalayas. The chief industry of the people consists in raising fine wool and in making this into fabrics which have carried the name of the country all over the world.

A curious custom in some places is that of hanging quantities of hay up among the branches of trees. Why it was done was more than I could guess, till my guide informed me that in winter the snow lies five and six yards in depth, and that the supplies of hay, which now look only as if they were meant for camelopards, are then easily reached by the flocks of sheep which abound there.—Youth's Companion.

The Mark Down.

"Man," she bitterly exclaimed, "is dominated by the almighty dollar."

"And woman," he rejoined, with spirit, "by the almighty 99 cents."

In the meanwhile destiny was wondering which it would be.—Detroit Tribune.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

How to Treat a Razor.

An experienced barber declares that amateurs wear all the temper out of their razors by excessive strapping.

He adds: "The only remedy is to let the razor alone. Put away the razor that scrapes and cuts the skin and give it a good rest. Then use it again and in all probability it will be in good form. Some of the modern shaving sets have as many razors as there are days in the week and on the handle of each is engraved the name of a day. If the rotation is kept up, very little sharpening is needed."

The dragon flies are the champions on fast flying. M. Marey, the French scientific photographer, found that in order to photograph one of these creatures on the wing he had to make the exposure only one five-thousand-two-hundredth part of a second.

Syrup of Figs

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Miss Haughton having returned from New York with the latest styles, opens her Dressmaking establishment to-morrow. She offers her second floor for rent; two large desirable rooms and one small one, with bath room. oct 1 1t*

Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York.
my 17 1y tu th su

Wanted—A 9-bbl, Turpentine Still Worm, Cap, &c., on easy terms. Address H., care STAR Office.
sep 30 3t*

Wanted—Lady and Gentleman can get elegant furnished room and board at No. 314 North Front street. sep 22 1w

The Dairy Restaurant No. 25 Market street is now open. Table first class. Open from 6 a. m. until 10 p. m. Give us a call. aug 15 tf

Photographs—A poor Photograph is one of the poorest things in the world. Remember I guarantee you first class Photos at reasonable rates. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. aug 2 tf

Wanted—A number of good people to call and see my fine line of Groceries. Watermelons and Cantalopes received fresh from the farm every day. Chas. D. Jacobs, 217½ North Front street. jy 11 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

For School Books

—AND—

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS TO

C. W. Yates & Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.,

THE LARGEST

School Furnishing House

in North Carolina.

Liberal discounts to Merchants.
sep 20 tf

For Rent,

That commodious Wharf formerly occupied by A. Martin, Esq., just south of Ferry, on west side river 169 feet front and 530 deep. Possession given October 1st next.

Apply

D. L. Gore.
sep 17 tf

Office Sec'y & Treas'r W. & W. R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23, 1896.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have instructed the Treasurer to pay to all holders of record of this date three and a half per cent. interest on the certificates of indebtedness of that Company. Interest due and payable on October 1st, 1896. The Transfer Books will stand closed from September 23rd to October 1st inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Sec'y and Treas'r W. & W. R. R.
sept 23 tf

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY

Our New Fall and Winter Stock of

Dress Goods and Carpets.

OUR CARPET STOCK

THE MOST COMPLETE EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY.

Special attention paid to making and laying Carpets, &c.

Do not fail to visit us on WINDOW SHADES. Made to order at short notice.

The Only House Showing New Dress Goods This Week.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Successors to Katz & Polvogt,

No. 9 North Front St.
sep 20 tf

Matting, Matting!

We have it in large quantities, and the price is cheaper than you ever saw it. We have received by last steamer 138 rolls of assorted styles and colors A very heavy Matting, 1 yard wide, at 10c. A heavier Matting at 12½c. Seamless Cotton Warp at 15c. Very heavy seamless, in splendid colors, at 18c. Fine Matting for parlor use, light grounds with the dark, at 20c. Hall Matting, the heaviest and finest Matting we ever saw, for 8½c per yard. If you are thinking of buying Matting see ours before you buy.

CARPETS! CARPETS!—We want to close out all our Carpets. Cash sales. We will allow a discount of 20 per cent. We have decided to sell out all of our entire stock of Carpets at this discount. Our prices were always lower than other merchants, and now they are one-third less. A Heavy Hemp Carpet, ⅜ yard wide, at 13c; 1 yard wide at 15c and 20c; Cotton Carpet, pretty colors, at 25c; One-half Wool Ingrains, very heavy and nice, at 39c; All Wool Ingrain at 50c; Fine Tapestry Brussels at 48, 50, 60 and 69c per yard.

RUGS—Rugs of all styles; 36 by 72 inches at 39c each. Smyrna Rugs we have been selling at $2.50, 2½x5 feet, now at $1 90. The best Smyrna Rugs, 36x72 inches, worth at our closest price $4.35, now at $ 25. We mean to do what we say. We have got the run of the trade on this class of goods and we mean to hold it. Give us a look if you want to buy, and if you do not want to buy, look any how.

Opaque Linen Window Shades in assorted colors, 36x72 inches, with the best rollers and fixtures complete, at 25c each. Oil Cloths and Lineolium, 1¼ yards; Oil Cloth, very bright, pretty patterns, at 18c per square yard. Two yards wide Lineolium, beautiful goods, at 30 35 and 45c for two square yards. Foot Mats from 40 to 65c each. Lace Curtains from 49c up to $3.25 a pair. Curtain Poles, Brass Trimmings and drapery, pins included, at 25c a set. Table Oil Cloths, the very best goods at 18c per yard, in beautiful colors.

TABLE LINEN—All styles Turkey Red, 60 inches wide, best colors and pretty patterns, at 22½c per yard. White Linen, 54 inches wide, very heavy, at 25c. Unbleached, 61 inches wide, at 29c. Fine White Table Linen, extra heavy weight, 70 inches wide, at 50c.

Come and look over the largest and busiest Dry Goods store in the city. On Front street, opposite The Orton Hotel.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.
Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
sep 27 tf

BANG, BANG, BANG.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

The Largest Stock and Finest Assortment of Breech-Loaders in The City.

Loaded Shells for Coot Hunters.

Sportsman's Supplies of All Kinds.

J. W. MURCHISON,
Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.
sep 24 tf

$250,000 TO LOAN

AT MINIMUM RATES BY THE

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

on approved security. No customer put off for a day if his security is good. Accounts solicited. Unsurpassed facilities in every department of banking. No interest paid on deposits.

J. W. NORWOOD, President.
W. C. COKER, Jr., Assistant Cashier.
W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.
sep 30 tf

PETERSON & RULFS

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER SHOES

Is ready for inspection. Great care was taken in selecting our

SCHOOL SHOES,

and special attention will be given in fitting the little folks, Give us a trial and we will please you in style, quality and price.

PETERSON & RULFS,
The Shoemen, 7 North Front Street.
sep 20 tf

SUMMER RESORTS

SPARKLING

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

For Thirty Years the Favorite Resort of the People of the Cape Fear Section.

OPEN JUNE 1st.

These justly celebrated Springs of North Carolina are beautifully located in the shade of the Blue Ridge—climate delightful, waters eminently curative for

Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Vertigo,
Spinal Affections, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel,
Diabetes, Kidney Affections,
Chronic Cough, Asthma, Insomnia,
Debility and Skin Diseases.

Hotel refitted and in good order. Write for terms.

Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son,
Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.
je 11 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address

M., at
STAR OFFICE.
ap 7 tf

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

122 and 124 W. Franklin St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School

for Young Ladies will reopen Thursday, Sept. 24th, 34th year. MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
jy 23 2m* wed sat

Notre Dame of Maryland.

College for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for Girls Regular and elective courses. Music and Art specialties. Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. Charles St Ave., Baltimore, Md.
jy 22 2m* wed sat su

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE

LEXINGTON, VA.

58th Year. State Military, Scientific and Technical School. Thorough Courses in general and applied Chemistry, and in Engineering Degrees conferred in course. Grad. V. M. I., and Bachelor Science: in Post Grad. courses, Master Science, Civil Engineer. All expenses, including clothing and incidentals, provided at rate of $36.50 per month as an average for the four years exclusive of outfit.

GEN. SCOTT SHIPP, Superintendent.
sep 1 7t tu th sa

Episcopal. High School,

Near Alexandria, Virginia.

Founded in 1839.

For Boys. The next Annual Session opens Wednesday, September 23, 1896.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on application to L. M. BLACKFORD, M. A., Principal.
jy 22 2m wed su

AND THE DOCTOR SAID:

"Take it to Nutt's Drug Store"

He knew that here his prescription would receive the best attention.

He knew that only the freshest and purest drugs would be used.

He knows it because he has been sending his prescriptions here for years, and has never had occasion to find fault.

Prescription filling is serious work.

NUTT'S Up-to-Date Drug Store.
sep 24 tf